

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 283

WOMEN BOLT CANDIDATE OF CALIFORNIA DEMOCRAT WHO LINES UP FOR LIQUOR

Mr. Woolwine's Announcement for Beer Wine Also Brings Out an Independent for Governor and Strengthens Republicans' Stand for Right Act

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 2 (Special)—Eight wines and beer issue has split the Democratic Party in California. As a result of the announcement of Thomas Lee Woolwine, Dist. Attorney in Los Angeles and nominee of the Democrats for Governor, in favor of the liquor interests, women members of the newly-formed county central committee at a meeting last week bolted his candidacy and lined up in favor of a campaign against the bootleggers. The leader of the defection in the ranks of the county committee was Mrs. Ida McGlone Gibson, nationally known author and newspaper writer. She previously had been one of the leaders in advocating Mr. Woolwine's nomination. In a speech to the committee she declared:

The women of this committee cannot identify themselves by working or voting for Mr. Woolwine after the stand he has taken on the prohibition question. Mr. Woolwine went out of his way to line up with the liquor trade, and I, for one, shall do all that I can to kick the bootleggers out of the Democratic Party.

Independent Dry Candidacy

Another indication that Mr. Woolwine's announcement has strengthened the forces working for the adoption of the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act, is the declaration of J. Stitt Wilson, formerly Socialist Mayor of Berkeley but now a Republican, that he will run as an independent candidate for Governor on a strictly bone-dry platform. He will also advocate passage of the \$500,000 water and power act.

Mr. Wilson is influential with union labor throughout the State. He must have on his independent petition the names of at least 10,000 voters who did not vote at the September primaries. He placed his petition on record here Thursday, confident that he has sufficient names, but the result cannot be known until it has been ascertained whether or not a sufficient number of signers are properly qualified.

Mr. Richardson Endorsed

A third outgrowth of the Woolwine pronouncement is seen in the attitude of Friend W. Richardson, State Treasurer and Republican nominee for Governor. Mr. Richardson has taken a stronger stand for the Volstead law and for strict enforcement. Officers of the Anti-Saloon League session here Friday formally endorsed his candidacy, this action to be ratified by the state organization.

These events indicate that the Wright act will be the controlling factor in the state campaign and the governorship will be decided on that issue. The campaign to assure the adoption of the act is now organized from one end of the State to the other.

The fight is being waged through publicity in the columns of the dry and weekly newspapers, by dictum arguments, by precinct workers and by speakers, in order that every voter may be fully informed before election day as to the needs of the State for a law to empower statesmen to assist in overcoming violation of the liquor laws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (Social)—Aroused to the lack of educational work for the Wright Prohibition Enforcement Act, more than 5000 women of northern California have taken the field for a six-weeks' campaign to assure adoption of the act. They will make a house-to-house canvas, write individual personal letters to voters, argue for the act from pulpits, platforms, and on election day, devote

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1).

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AMERICAN SHIP FIRMS REJECT HAGUE RULES

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The American Steamship Owners Association yesterday announced rejection of the Hague rules for carriage of goods at sea. At the same time the association made public substitute regulations which will be submitted at the coming London conference of the Comité maritime, and also at Brussels.

The American counter-proposals incorporate many of the Hague recommendations, the substance of the objections being that they throw unfair burdens on the shipowners, making them liable for losses which may have occurred beyond their jurisdiction, and that these risks should be assumed by marine underwriters.

BANKERS SMASH RECORDS AS 10,000 MEET AT NEW YORK

Conflict Looked For in Convention Over Monopoly Threat in Branch Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The largest convention of bankers in the history of the world opened here today with 3000 registered and 2000 more expected for what promises to be the most important meeting which the American Bankers Association has ever held. International credits, national bank branches and the administration of labor unions were the main points of interest in the 24 simultaneous conferences which filled today and these are among the most important topics to be debated in the general sessions which begin tomorrow.

A staff of nearly 1000 persons has been working for weeks on the convention arrangements. Nearly 5000 advance registration cards had been prepared from hotel reservation lists. A private telephone service had been installed at convention headquarters in the Hotel Commodore and by Sunday it was transacting 200 per cent more business than the general delivery department in the City Hall station.

There is, however, exist as to the pov of the Government to do this by order-in-council. "If we are unable through existing machinery to copy these rates, the Minister deems legislation of a drastic nature will be introduced in the next session of Parliament for the pur-

pose of vessels of the Canadian Marine have been chartered in competition with private carriers of western wheat crop on the Great Lakes.

Leased by Exporting Firms

Three have been leased by the exporting firm of C. G. Melady & Co. of Toronto and New York and three by firm of James Richardson & Sons of Winnipeg and Kingston. These vessels which are not exclusively equipped for grain carrying were utilized last winter for storage purposes and during the summer have been tied at the docks at Midland. They will carry cargoes during October, November and part of December. The chartering of these vessels is in part due to the discrimination in rates charged by the Canadian steamship companies plying between Fort William and bay ports as compared with the rates on American vessels from Fort William to Buffalo. The former rates have averaged from 1 cent to 1½ cents per bushel higher than the latter throughout the shipping season, and shippers claim that this can only be justified by the lack of competition and the existence of a combine among the shipping companies.

In order to secure a larger share of the movement of the grain crop and to divert the shipment of American grain from Montreal to New York, American roads contemplated a decrease in rail rate from Buffalo to New York.

Agreement Entered Into

It is charged by Canadian shippers that at a meeting held in Toronto last May, at which were present representatives of American and Canadian roads, it was agreed that the proposed rail reduction should not go into force provided that Canadian lake rates should be maintained somewhat higher than those to Buffalo. The Canadian National Railways, however, deny part in any such agreement.

As a result, however, of the difference between the rates to Canadian bay ports and to Buffalo, there has been a very large diversion of Canadian grain, via the latter point and to New York. Canadians complain not only because of the discrimination but because (as they aver) Canadian wheat, not being subjected at American ocean ports to the same rigid inspection as it must undergo, suffers from "degrading" which is seriously complained of by the British buyer.

In the fall of 1903 such permission was granted to American vessels owing to shortage of bottoms. But it is doubtful if the act as passed in 1907 permits suspension of the regulations by order-in-council and without the consent of Parliament. The advice of the law officers of the Crown is being sought on the question.

That we regard the branch banking system as detrimental to the best interests of both the banks and the people of the United States and as tending to concentrate the power of money in the hands of a few centralized interests. A committee was appointed to prepare a resolution for presentation at a general convention of the association. It will seek to have the convention disapprove by resolution the alleged support of the branch bank plan by D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Treasury, which they believe would result in metropolitan banks ultimately dominating the financial conditions in these territories.

New Yorkers Oppose Resolution

Bankers of the larger cities, particularly New York, however, are expected to wage a stiff fight to prevent adoption of the proposed resolutions.

R. C. Hecht, president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans and president of the state bank division of the American Bankers Association, addressing the meeting, said that while he was opposed to branch banks he did not believe that the resolution should be adopted.

Problem of Thrace

But the régime in Thrace has a fundamental bearing on the freedom of the Dardanelles and while all par-



Left, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Leader of the Nationalist Turks, and Right, Gen. Ismet Pasha, Who Is to Represent the Angora Government at the Armistice Conference at Mudania

IRREGULAR TURKS CROSS INTO THRACE AND ATTACK GREEKS

Hellenic Outposts Being Forced to Withdraw When Re-Enforcements Arrive and Drive Ottoman Troops Back Across Boundary Line

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

British Declare They Will Insist on Occupation of the Asiatic Banks of the Straits—Kemalists May Claim Right to Pursue Greeks Across Dardanelles

With the Angora Government's decision to cease military movements in the Chanak region and to join in an armistice conference with the allied powers at Mudania tomorrow, the prospects of peace were much brighter today than they have been since the Greeks beat a hasty retreat before the Turkish onset in Anatolia. The future of Asia Minor has been practically determined by the Ottoman sword and little difficulty may in the end be found in disposing of Eastern Thrace, since practical assurance has been given the Turks of its eventual return to them. But on the Dardanelles agreement may not be quite so easy. Other countries as well as Britain, France, Italy, Greece and Turkey are vitally interested in the future of the Straits, and Soviet Russia's reminder of the Black Sea states' relation to the waterway, coupled with Moscow's later note to the powers protesting against the allied blockade and insisting on removal of restrictions on shipping, bring sharply into relief the acuteness of the problem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2—A band of 800 Turkish irregulars crossed the border of Thrace at Sincik, to the northwest of Silivri (40 miles west of Constantinople) and attacked the Greek outposts. These were being forced to withdraw when re-enforcements arrived, and the Turks were thrown back across the boundary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—An immediate mutual agreement to suspend all movements of troops was expected here today to be the first outcome of the Mudania armistice conference which is to meet tomorrow. With an armistice conference definitely fixed the peril of war between Great Britain and Turkey appears less menacing today.

The conference will discuss the occupation of Eastern Thrace by detachments of inter-allied troops during the Greek army's withdrawal. The expectation here is that the Greek evacuation will begin immediately after the conference, permitting the establishment of Turkish administration.

The allied policy at the Mudania conference, it was learned this forenoon, will be decided upon as a meeting in Constantinople of the allied generals, admirals, high commissioners and military attachés in extraordinary council.

British general headquarters denied a report originating in England that General Harlington would demand the execution of the slaves of the Dardanelles by the Turkish troops within 24 hours. That question, it was stated, would be discussed at Mudania. The allied generals will leave for Mudania tonight. They are, General Harlington for Great Britain, General Sharpie for France, and General Mombell for Italy.

The Nationalists will be represented at the conference by Ismet Pasha and possibly by Hamid Bey.

Great Britain's recession from the neutral zone controversy caused no little surprise and disappointment here, but it was generally admitted that this step was the only thing which could have stayed Mustapha Kemal Pasha's hand. It is pointed to as another evidence of England's extraordinary patience and sternest desire to avoid war.

Up to the time of the issuance of Brigadier-General Harlington's temporary note, Saturday night, the situation looked exceedingly critical. It is now conceded that his tact and tolerance, coupled with the timely arrival of re-enforcements from England, prevented the Turks from striking at Chanak.

Breath Seemed Inevitable. The situation Saturday afternoon was so strained that a break seemed inevitable. The British had orders to defend Chanak at all costs as the Turks were slowly enveloping the Dardanelles citadel.

Saturday morning the Turkish forces were increased by 1800 cavalrymen and everything indicated the beginning of a hostile move.

New difficulties await the British at the armistice conference. It is known that the Kemalists will insist upon the British withdrawal from the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles and the immediate evacuation of Thrace by the Greeks. They will probably also demand the right to cross the Straits to pursue the Greeks as well as to conduct a blockade of the Dardanelles.

He told the Turks that the British mobilization of forces did not signify a wish to fight the Turks, though he appears also to have pointed out that if there was a violation of the neutral zone or an invasion of Thrace, the French Government would have to reconsider the note of Sept. 23. The note would fall to the ground if the conditions were disregarded. Indeed there are signs that even the French are beginning to react against the measures and realize that on the fundamental diplomatic issue of the freedom of the Straits there is going to be a grave struggle, in which the allied countries cannot afford to act separately.

This correspondence has attempted objectively and truthfully to represent the French viewpoint, which has often made the judicious believe, M. Poincaré himself realizing better than some of his counsellors that France is going to assert its rights.

It is expected the conference may give for several days, but the French have decided to break off negotiations over every point. It is felt that moderation, however, will be the best policy and that the British will be compelled to accept the demands of the Kemalists.

Confidence May Show Up. It is expected the conference may give for several days, but the French have decided to break off negotiations over every point. It is felt that moderation, however, will be the best policy and that the British will be compelled to accept the demands of the Kemalists.

FRANCE NOW CLAIMS CREDIT FOR PRESENT TURKISH OUTLOOK

Conference, It Is Asserted, Resulted From Franklin Bouillon's Conversations With Kemal Pasha

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 2—France, which is earnestly praying for peace, conscious that in the event of war her own position will be made a terrible reproach against her by her greatest allies, breathes again for a moment on receipt of the note from Yusuf Kemal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting the preliminary meeting of the belligerent leaders at Mudania tomorrow to arrange the armistice pending a final peace conference. Immediately Raymond Poincaré received the note, he had convened the Foreign and War ministries and in the evening issued it to the chief French newspapers.

It now seems fairly certain that there will be no serious fighting, and the French, of course, claim credit for having seen clearer than the British, who have indulged in pessimism. The Turks are to stop military operations, but they ask the evacuation of Thrace by the Greek Army and the immediate transference of that territory to the Turkish National Assembly. Tuesday is proposed as the date of the armistice conference.

Yusuf Pasha, the Turkish commandant; General Harlington for England, General Charpy for France,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

conditional upon acceptance of the allied peace proposals. The inviolability of the Straits will be stoutly defended.

Franklin Bouillon, peace envoy from the Allies to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, returned yesterday to Constantinople from Smyrna on the French cruiser Metz. He conferred for several hours with General Pelle, French High Commissioner in Constantinople, and is understood to have told him that only the most extraordinary efforts on his part prevented Kemal from acting rashly.

He made it clear to the Nationalist leader that if war were renewed in the Near East it might spread to the whole of Europe, and that the responsibility would rest entirely on Kemal.

Escaped Greek Prisoner Tells of Turkish Régime

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Greece, Oct. 2.—A prominent and reliable Smyrniot named Derentz, escaped from the Turkish prisoners' camp and has given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor the following details of the treatment of the Greeks by the Muhammadan victors:

All the Christian male population from 17 to 45 were rounded up. Mr. Derentz said, and were put in barracks where they were at various times fleeced of their money in return for receiving the bare necessities of life. In the midst of this brutal treatment the Turks were accustomed to ask, scornfully, "Were you not the agents of the notorious Britain and the United States?" Was it not you who lately cabled your gratitude to the man Lloyd George for his insolent speech "delivering Christians from the Turkish bondage here? Now we are here ourselves, and you are at our mercy. Let America and Britain come to deliver you!"

Water Denied

To escape complete fleecing, many subterfuges were resorted to, among them the pretense of extreme poverty, accomplished by cutting large holes in the shoes and clothing.

"We were left without food or water for days," Mr. Derentz went on. "The last penny was extorted from those unable to go without a drink longer. The Greek officers who fell into the hands of the Turks were executed."

"Our group, driven to the prisoners' camp, three hours distance from the city, was composed of 5000 men. To satisfy the revengeful attitude of the Turkish populace, we were driven to the city, and made to pass through the main streets, crowded with onlookers. An officer broke his cane driving on his victims, and a spectator stepped forward and handed his heavier stick to the officer, expressing his wish to see the 'infidels' punished even more severely."

"We were accompanied by a cavalry guard who forced us with whips to keep pace with their galloping horses. Anyone lagging behind or attempting to delay was executed. Under the sun, through the thick dust, we were pushed on rapidly, without water. A gendarme offered me a cup of water for seven dollars."

Stripped of Clothes

"The Turkish inhabitants of a near-by village came forward, picked out from among us their former Greek co-villagers and killed them, regarding the act as the most sacred duty. We were several times stopped on the way and fleeced and stripped of shoes and coats. We reached camp barefoot and clad in the scantiest rags. Food and shelter is being denied to those who remain in the camp."

This is but a dim picture of the experiences of the Anatolian Christian youths, now going on under the Turkish régime. Their immediate total destruction is threatened unless some power intervenes and checks in time the insensate Turkish brutality now in full sway.

Everyone here looks hopefully to America, wondering if she will not assume the glorious rôle of being the mighty hand to stop immediately the terrible carnage, the like of which was never before witnessed by humanity. If she does aid, she must, for humanity's sake, act quickly.

Greeks Deny Attacks

on the Turks in Thrace

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The Greek Government in an official statement denies the reports of Greek outrages against the Turks in Thrace. It declares that the Thracian authorities have discovered Turkish plots to attack the Greek authorities and massacre the Christians and have also found a large quantity of arms and bombs. These were seized and the ring leaders arrested, whereupon, the statement declared, the frustrated plotters spread false reports of massacres.

It is further officially announced that the Serbian minister here has visited the revolutionary committee and assured it of Serbian sympathy and promised Serbian diplomatic support. He denied the alleged Serbian designs in the Aegean, declaring that Serbia only wished that the question of a free zone at Salonika be settled. The committee promised to use its influence with the Government to obtain a settlement.

Greek Evacuation

Sought by Italians

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 2.—The situation in the Near East is considered by Italy of the gravest nature. It is feared that complications long foreseen may in-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions price, payable in advance, postage paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.50; one month, \$1.50. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Entered as second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

COLONEL GONATAS EXPLAINS PROGRAM

Revolutionary Leader Believes Time Not Yet Ripe for a Republic in Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—"I am not, as you have seen, a Robespierre, and I don't even want to be thought of as a military dictator," said Col. Gonatas, leader of the revolutionary movement, yesterday, in discussing the Greek revolt, which probably will go down in history as one of the most capably organized and one of the swiftest military upheavals ever affecting the world nations.

Colonel Gonatas modestly denied that his genius brought the movement to its amazingly quick conclusion. "It was the officers about me," he said, "and they did me the honor to make me their leader."

"Who made this revolution," he continued, "earnestly hope the people of the United States will understand why we made it, and that they will give their sympathy to us and, generally speaking, espouse our cause. For this revolution had to come. It was in the very logic of human events."

King an Embarrassment

"We were misgoverned at home, and because of that we met military disaster abroad. So we decided to come home and remove both the King and the Government—to put our house in order. We removed the King because he was an embarrassment in our relations with the countries of the Entente. He was an embarrassment, so we asked him to make way for his son."

"We brought with us to Athens an army of sufficient size to render all resistance ineffective, and we carried through the revolution without shedding a single drop of blood. We arrested five civilians whom we consider were responsible for our defeat in Asia Minor, and two officers trying to foment resistance to us without Government authority."

"This was a matter of honor with us to protect the King. Constantine has left for Palermo on the steamer Patras, which sails sometime for America, accompanied by an honorary escort of torpedo-boat destroyers provided by the revolutionary committee."

"Until tried by special tribunals, the civilian prisoners will be transferred to and kept on an island in the Aegean Sea." These civilians include men like Demetrios Gounaris, one-time Premier, and Colonel Stratos.

A Non-Partisan Cabinet

Colonel Gonatas explained his immediate program of collaboration with the Entente powers meeting in Paris, and persuaded that negotiations will at once be proceeded with to establish a just peace," the note continues.

"An order has been given to stop immediately our military movements which have been unceasingly developing in the direction of Constantinople and Chanak Kalem in pursuit of the Greek armies.

M. Bouillon's Assurances

The assurances given by Franklin Bouillon have established the sentiments of justice with which the propositions of the Entente are truly inspired, with a view to assuring the rights of Turkey. Nevertheless, as the maintenance of Thrace, if only for a day more, under the administration and occupation of the Greek Army is a cause of danger of every kind and grief to Turkey's peoples, it is indispensable that Thrace to the west of the Maritsa River, with Adrianople, be evacuated immediately and restored urgently to the Government of the great National Assembly of Turkey."

Nationalist Assembly Upholds Kemal's Action

LONDON, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Ankara has unanimously approved the action of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and has authorized the dispatch of delegates to Mudania and later to the peace conference, according to a Central News dispatch from Constantinople.

New Cabinet Approves Venizelist Recommendation

ATHENS, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Eleutherios Venizelos, acceptance of the special Greek ambassadorship of the European capitals is interpreted in Athens as clearly indicating that, while the character of the new régime is avowedly nonpartisan, the Venizelists will be predominant.

The Cabinet yesterday quickly approved the first Venizelist recommendation, namely, that M. Caclamenos be appointed Minister to Great Britain and M. Romanos, Minister to France.

The revolutionary committee's first step in the reorganization of the army was to recall to the service all officers placed on the inactive list under the Constantinople régime.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Mr. Politis and Mr. Diomedes have refused the portfolios of Foreign Minister and Finance Minister in the new Greek Cabinet, according to an Athens dispatch to the Havas agency. They are declared to have given as their reason the desire that the new ministry be without any pronounced political party tendency.

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stantly develop, causing the outbreak of war. Italy is making a new effort in order to assure peace, suggesting that Greece immediately evacuate Thrace. In Italian circles it is believed that this does not imply that Greece should renounce Thrace, since Lord Curzon, Raymond Poincaré and Signor Sforza recognized necessity of a special régime in Thrace. After the Greek evacuation, Kemal Pasha will not have any reason for undertaking military operations, and will be able to attend calmly to the decisions of the peace conference.

British Decision Firm

Not to Leave Chanak

PARIS, Oct. 2—(By The Associated Press)—French hopes for the peaceful settlement of the Near Eastern crisis are centered upon the Mudanya conference. While the Government believes the worst is over there is no desire to be too optimistic pending determination of the main issues by the generals in consultation—namely, the evacuation of eastern Thrace by the Greeks and the neutral zones by the Turks.

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A Non-Partisan Cabinet

Colonel Gonatas explained his immediate program of collaboration with the Entente countries in holding the Chanak and Ismid zones keeps the flames from crossing in mass, flying sparks of revolution ary excitement may yet require the united resources of the Allies to extinguish them in time.

All this, no doubt, Mustapha Kemal has in mind in holding out for higher bids. The possibility of his missing his market, however, is also before him, and it is a possibility that grows with each day that the clash of arms is postponed.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA LEAVES

MALTA, Oct. 2—The first British destroyer flotilla and a number of L Class submarines, with the submarine depot ship Lucia, are leaving for Constantinople today.

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CHANNEL AIR LINE OVERCOME DEFICIT

Government Subsidy Ex-
Soon to Be Diminished—
Passengers Carried

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 5.—There are British air lines to the Continent of them has brought expenditure almost to meeting point out counting the Government, and is confident that with a certain of traffic of the present, it will soon be able to make another firm also is doing quite well, requires steady and consistent larger flow of passengers for prosperity; and the third will end of the season, probably even with the subsidies it has loss.

The different results are due to different systems. But it is to decide altogether in favor of particular system; further one is required. On the other hand, Air Ministry is bound to take tendencies, and must warn of companies that in the public interest it will be compelled to differ in favor of a company that protects the taxpayers' money. An interesting situation is then to arise.

Competition AVOIDED

In the meantime unnecessary competition and wasteful overruns to be avoided as much as possible, first by restricting each of the lines to one route, one to Paris, one to London and Cologne, and the other to Amsterdam; and secondly by giving much of the ground organization terminal expenses, instead of presenting extravagance of same running a completely separate.

It is quite certain that after February the amount of subsidy will be considerably reduced; and then, after another year's experience, the Air Ministry will be in a position to withhold its support from inefficient and uneconomical firms, and to encourage the others.

The British firms are, in this better case than the French, getting a far better proposal of the traffic, which they have had by winning a reputation for reliability and safety. They have helped far less by Government.

Before all traffic can grow steadily the business man, like the money. To a great extent be reduced to insurance. Most risks can be appraised by experts. But there is a wide difference in marine traffic and air traffic. It will quote a reasonable rate a very old, decrepit tramp, many a very ordinary crew, because fairly safe to say that even though meeting bad trouble the ship will into port with crew and cargo. This is not yet the case as in airplanes. Lloyds, however, is a special business of aircraft instead, a very hopeful sign; and steamingless pressure is gradually exerted against inefficient firms.

New System Installed

Safety and reliability are things to consider, because they greatly affect cost; and not only, when they are secured plenty of time will come along automatically. Actual cost of operation is important, although safety and reliability be sought almost regardless expense. Now as regards operating costs, some interesting experts are being made.

The firm already referred to as approaching a self-supporting basis is the Daimler Air Line. Its plan is to employ only one type of plane, and to get the utmost out of its fleet. It runs three 34-passenger, and by a well-organized system of inspection and refit it covers a great mileage on a comparatively small capital expenditure. The machine was designed to this end the system includes special applied for the speedy removal of seas and their replacement. After many hours flying an engine is taken down and overhauled at the aeroport, where machinery has been set for its rapid treatment, including grinding of parts, renewal of seas, and so on. The result is that engine so treated is just as good as new. There is a system of day and night shifts, so that the work never goes.

Type of Airplanes

This, of course, is the mere application of engineering methods the first time to air traffic; and the result justifies it. The Handley-Page pursues somewhat similar means; and it also, confines itself to one. Using large two-engine planes, however, it is more dependent on a large number of passengers. A DH-34 can fly to Paris with on board passengers and make no greater loss if it only took two passengers. For many weeks the firm has been great that the Handley-Page machines have been flying with a fair average of passengers; but during the winter it is probable that the average will fall off. Nevertheless, the two-engine Handley-Page is preferred by many passengers, since it has a reputation for going through even if one engine goes.

Altogether the air-line situation is more interesting than ever. The cross-Channel services in connection with big shipping companies are being prepared, and an experiment is to be made with an inland line.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE ADVISES VETERANS

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Canadian veterans should unite in one great organization instead of maintaining a large number of separate organizations, Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian corps in France and now principal of McGill University, asserted in an address on his return to Victoria, his home city, this week. "The only thing to make a safer organization a success is to make it broad and big enough so that everybody can belong to it," Sir Arthur asserted. "I believe it is the duty of



Miss Eva Chang

Chinese Girl, Who Has Come to the United States to Study American Journalistic Methods, With the Intention of Using Them Later in Her Own Country.

CHINESE GIRL STUDENT TO LEARN WAYS OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM

Miss Eva Chang Believes She Can Do Most to Aid China in Transition Period as Writer or Editor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 28 (Special)

—Miss Eva Chang, daughter of an ancient Chinese family, has enrolled in the School of Journalism in the University of Missouri. She was educated at a high school in Shanghai, where half of each school day was devoted to study of English subjects.

She will be China's first native woman journalist, it is said.

Winning a scholarship entitling her to four years' study in the United States at the college of her choice, Miss Chang came to America last fall and attended Oberlin College for a year.

After finishing high school she worked for eight months with the Young Women's Christian Association in Shanghai, where she translated into Chinese news of association activities furnished English newspapers there.

"I had to decide what I was going to study before I left China, but I

every returned soldier to work as hard as he can for one organization."

Veterans, he said, should be playing an important part in Canadian life today. He urged that the Canadian militia should be maintained on a high standard, and declared that unpreparedness was folly. "In spite of the boasting that was done about the wonderfully equipped first Canadian contingent, it was nothing more or less than a big jumble of useless assortment, and the only part that went to France was composed of the men who joined it," he said. Sir Arthur Currie thought that returned men had displayed a fine spirit in re-establishing themselves in civil life, and the only thing they asked was "a fair show."

GENERAL SMUTS WILL MAKE VISIT IN DURBAN

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—General Smuts, on his arrival in Pretoria after completion of his Rhodesian tour, said that the great reception he had received from the people of Rhodesia had surpassed his highest expectations. He had visited Rhodesia at a critical period for Rhodesia, he said, and it was conjectured that the visit would tie new bonds between the two peoples of the North.

As to Rhodesia's future, the matter was left entirely in the Rhodesians' hands, he declared. "We want to build a stable, white South Africa, but must leave it entirely to the Rhodesians to make up their own minds," he added.

General Smuts is now contemplating a visit to Durban, and arrangements are now being made by the South African Party there for his coming.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK IN CANADA PROMISING

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The industrial outlook in Canada is more favorable today than it has been for some years past, according to J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labor for British Columbia, who has just returned from the Federal Government's unemployment conference in Ottawa. "Every provincial representative at the conference reported that at the present time there is work for every man, and most of them told of a shortage of labor in their respective provinces," Mr. McNiven stated.

As to the future the general consensus of opinion was that there would be little or no unemployment during the approaching winter. The experience of handling the situation during the last two winters was noted, and the conference expressed the definite opinion that the practice of handing out unemployment doles is fundamentally wrong and harmful in effect and should not be resorted to until all other measures have failed.

RAND WATER BOARD INCREASES SUPPLY

Completion of Huge New Barrage Will Enable Impounding of a Full Year's Needs

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Because of the increasing demand for water on the Witwatersrand, the Rand Water Board has instructed the chief engineer, W. Ingham, to proceed with investigations for further supplies. He has recommended the Vaal River project, and accordingly a bill was passed in Parliament, known as Act No. 18 of 1914, giving the board the right to impound in the Vaal River, a quantity of water sufficient to provide for a supply of 20,000,000 gallons daily.

The barrage site is 25 miles down from Johannesburg. The huge structure is nearing completion, only a few gates remaining to be placed in position. When completed the barrage will impound 13,632,000,000 gallons of water and after allowing for evaporation, there will be 7,300,000,000 gallons available for pumping to the Rand.

This will insure a supply of 20,000,000 gallons daily for a year, even if no water enters the reservoir during that time.

The reservoir is 10 miles in length. The barrage site was chosen because of the excellent rock foundation and the minimum height of the barrage was fixed so as to give the 20,000,000 gallons daily and at the same time avoid flooding at Vereeniging.

HAS SERIES OF STEEL GATES

The Vaal River Barrage consists of a series of steel gates installed between concrete piers, of which there are 35 in number, together with two abutments.

There are 35 steel gates, each 25 feet high, the clear opening being 30 feet. The weight of each gate is 20 tons, but together with the balance box and operating gear, the total weight for each opening is about 100 tons.

The gates will be fully raised during high flood periods, so that the flow of the river will not be obstructed. To enable the gates to be lifted, each steel gate is counterbalanced with a weight just over double that of the gate, the travel of the counter-balance box being only one-half that of the gate.

The gates and balance box are suspended from an overhead reinforced concrete superstructure, on which the operating gear is installed.

To open a gate it is only necessary to withdraw a clutch, when the counter-balance will lift the gate to within two feet of the full lift.

SPED EASILY CONTROLLED

The mechanical arrangement is such that the lifting speed of the gate is controlled or damped, and is further automatically braked at the top of its travel.

The gate is lifted for the last two feet of its height by means of worm-gearing operated by hand, and is closed by a similar hand-operated device.

About 275,000 cubic yards of rock, shale, clay, and earth have been excavated in the course of the construction of the barrage. About 40 per cent additional waterway has been created by cutting into the banks of the river.

A large quantity of water is allowed to run to waste into the sea from South African rivers. The Vaal River, at Vereeniging, discharges from 89,237,000,000 gallons in a dry year to 3,264,000,000,000 gallons in a wet year.

The cost of the water board's project works out at \$22 per 1,000,000 gallons stored.

VIENNESE LANDLORDS DEMANDS VIENNA, Oct. 22 (By The Associated Press)—Property owners threaten extraordinary measures to enforce their demands for modification of the rent laws. Interests representing 54,000 premises have notified the Government that, beginning Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, all doors will be closed against ingress or egress; water, gas and electric connections will be cut; no lights will be maintained on streetways or in corridors, and brackets carrying telephone and telegraph wires will be removed from all buildings, as likewise will be brackets carrying guys for street car power.

There are many new names on the map, and that is all for the good, but it must be noted that many of these names, all of them in Tibetan, are not the names by which the various spots so depicted are known to the local inhabitants of those districts. They are merely translations into the tongue of the country from those colloquial names which were given by the members of the expedition for their own convenience and guidance.

Chang La (North Pass or Col), Changtse (North Peak), and Lhotse (South Peak) are among the most obvious examples. There is nothing

new names added.

There has been an attempt to exaggerate the importance of the fact that a shoulder of Everest has been found to reach 27,390 feet, but no well-informed geographer ever doubted the existence of at least one such shoulder on the highest mountain in the world, and the Indian Survey has merely proved these expectations correct. This shoulder cannot in any way be considered as new mountain.

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JAPAN ADVISED TO DROP CLAIM ON CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES

Consuls of Mikado in Conference at San Francisco Urge Renunciation of Allegiance Be Authorized

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25—(Special Correspondence)—Enactment in the near future of emergency legislation to permit American-born Japanese to renounce their allegiance to the Mikado, and to become in every respect citizens of the United States, was urged upon Japan at a conference of Japanese consuls-general and consuls stationed in Pacific Coast cities and in Honolulu, held this month in San Francisco.

While many of the sessions were not open to the public, there is reason to believe that this was the most important subject discussed. Several prominent officials of the Japanese Government were present, among them S. Akamatsu, chief of the immigration section of the Japanese Foreign Office; K. Sahizaki, of the Japanese Consular Service, Washington, D. C., and T. Kohri, secretary of the Japanese Diplomatic Service, Tokyo.

Among the more influential consuls-general who attended were K. Yamashita, Honolulu; G. Oyama, Los Angeles, Cal.; K. Takada, Portland, Ore., and H. Saito, Vancouver, B. C.

It was stated at this conference that thousands of Japanese—nearly 40,000 in all—born in the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands, though of age to become citizens, have been prevented from full participation in the privileges of American citizenship by the knowledge that they, in the eyes of the Japanese Government, are still subjects of the Mikado, and must always remain so, no matter what they may consider their rights in the matter, or what oaths of allegiance they might take to the Government of the United States.

Subject to Conscription

They are also subject to conscription for the Japanese army, so that they thus are prevented from returning to their own country—except for a short time in which to select a wife and marry—for the remainder of their lives.

These American-born Japanese, of course, are by birth citizens of the United States. As soon as they arrive at voting age, they become a part of the electorate of the United States, and are free to go from one part of the country to the other, or to come from the Hawaiian Islands to the mainland of this country, as most of

WOMEN BOLT CANDIDACY OF CALIFORNIA DEMOCRAT WHO LINES UP FOR LIQUOR

(Continued from Page 1)

their time to getting out the dry voters, especially women.

A speakers' bureau was first organized by which material will be prepared for the speakers, leaflets for the house-to-house canvassers, and arguments for the letter writers. The women are organized into groups in towns, cities and assembly districts under the leadership of the Committee of One Thousand, whose organization was described in the issue of The Christian Science Monitor for Sept. 8.

Challenge to Californians

The larger committee is the outgrowth of the smaller and is also the result of the work done by the Committee of One Thousand, organized by Mrs. Kathleen Norris, and supported by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a number of women's clubs of northern California.

Mrs. Norris, speaking before the committee of 5000 and before the Forum and Laurel Hall clubs, challenged the pride of all Californians, saying that indorsement of the enforcement act by this State would complete the unity of the 48 states in the upholding of the Eighteenth Amendment. She declared that America is the most spiritual of the nations, and that instead of Europe teaching us, the entire world is now taking lessons in standards and conduct from the United States.

Neighborhood meetings are to be held throughout California by members of the Committee of Five Thousand, and the following women were appointed to collect material on the Wright Act, to investigate the grape industry and show that it is really benefited by prohibition:

Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, president of the San Francisco Center; Mrs. Annette Adams, attorney; Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, prominent in club affairs; Mrs. Robert A. Dean, Miss Jean McEwing, and Mrs. W. H. Wilson. Mrs. Paul Raymond is executive chairman of the Committee of Five Thousand.

Grand Jury for Beer

The strength of the anti-prohibition forces in high places was demonstrated in San Francisco when the retiring city grand jury officially demanded a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. A resolution filed with the grand jury's report attributes to the prohibition law increasing traffic in narcotics, and charge that bootleggers are supporting prohibition leaders so that they may continue to ply their nefarious trade. The resolution in part reads:

Whereas, this grand jury, during the course of its official régime, has been in a position to note that the relentless Volstead Act has been most detrimental, oppressive and undemocratic in countless ways; and whereas, in the true sense of the word, as a law, it is a farce, and whereas, this grand jury, as an official body, has investigated and found in this state and other states that prohibition has increased the sale and use of narcotics until it has become a mighty and menacing problem; and whereas, this grand jury has also found that there has been an undeniable increase in the greatest and most unheard-of crimes growing out of the same cause; and whereas, this grand jury has the records of the hospitals and courts of this city and county to show that youths who never before tasted liquor have become habitual drinkers to their detriment and

they are doing. They form a new and uncertain element in the American electorate, and, apparently, they are somewhat uncertain as to their own future, since they are regarded by themselves and by their neighbors as Americans, while their own parent Government regards them as inalienable Japanese subjects, "sons of the Mikado."

This subject has been up for discussion among prominent Japanese in this country many times before, and the Viscount E. Shibusawa, who visited the United States with an economic delegation last fall, stated that he would make representations to the Tokyo Government in favor of immediate legislation looking to the setting free from Japanese political ties of these American-born Japanese men and women. The recommendation just made is in support of Viscount Shibusawa's opinion, as presented to the Tokyo Government.

Direct Supervision Urged

The consular convention also recommended to the home government that it establish at once a very strict inspection of and supervision over the organization and transportation of groups of young men returning to Japan to abide with wives, under the Kan-kadon system.

These young men are allowed to return to Japan, remain 60 days, provided they marry during that period, and then return to the United States, without being subjected to military service. Serious charges of fraud have grown up in connection with the organization of several of these so-called Kan-kadon excursions, and the consuls believe that all the men organizing them, as well as those taking part in them, should be subject to the supervision of agents of the Japanese Government.

The consuls also voted unanimously to continue their policy of denying passports back to Japan for Japanese considered by the American authorities to have gained entrance illegally to this country. Action to abolish the distinction, now made on Japanese-bound passports, between "laborers" and "non-laborers," also was refused, because United States immigration authorities still make that distinction, and the consuls believed it would not therefore be courteous to recommend its abolition.

IRISH DIVERSITIES GROW LESS BITTER

Christian Science Monitor that "I have only made one contribution to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, amounting to \$1000 and not \$5000, and I have not contributed to any other association or agency which is working for a change of the Volstead Act." The Christian Science Monitor is convinced that its original report was inaccurate, and regrets its publication.

MORE ABLE TO FIND JOBS IN CALIFORNIA

Recent Labor Survey Shows That Unemployment Is Rapidly and Steadily Diminishing

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26—(Special Correspondence)—A considerably larger number of workers are employed today in California than at this time last year, and the situation is better than it was even a month ago, according to a survey recently completed by Walter G. Mathewson, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, and federal director of the United States employment service in this State. Unemployment is rapidly and steadily decreasing, Mr. Mathewson reports.

The labor survey referred to covers a period of 12 months, ended Aug. 26 last, and gives returns from 500 industrial organizations in all parts of California which filled out and returned questionnaires mailed them in an effort to determine accurately the present employment situation.

These 500 reported 105,976 employees at work at the end of August, 1922, compared with 94,222 at the end of June, 1921, showing for August of this year an increase of 11,754 over June, 1922, and an increase of 11,615 over August, 1921. To make this gain for the last year, a loss of more than 8000 in the shipping and shipbuilding industry had to be overcome. The net gain, however, amounts to 12,515 per cent over June, 1922, and to 13.3 per cent over August, 1921.

In the yearly comparison, the canning and packing industry shows the largest gain in employees, amounting to 6793, or 50 per cent, for the 19 establishments and firms reporting. The largest percentage of increase was shown in the automobile industry, with 123.7 per cent, followed by the agricultural implement industry, with 81.1 per cent.

Gains in other industries, as reported by Mr. Mathewson, are: Confectionery, 19.1 per cent; meat packing, 10.8; tanning, 13.3; printing and publishing, 7.1; other paper products, 32.1; mineral oil refining, 28.8; other chemical products, 18.6; cement, 14.6; brick and clay products, 31.2; laundries, 12.6.

TENSION RELAXED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Change in Near Eastern Situation Brings Relief—Opinion Divided on Mr. Venizelos

LONDON, Oct. 2 (By the Associated Press)—There was a relaxation today of the tension which the critical Near Eastern situation caused in Great Britain. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, reassured by Franklin D. Roosevelt, re-assured by Franklin D. Roosevelt, has agreed to an armistice conference and given orders for the suspension of military movements in the Chanak neutral zone and cessation of the Turkish irregular activities in Thrace.

To obviate a tedious and dangerous wait, with the possibility of local incidents between the Turkish and British forces who are within pistol shot of each other on the southern side of the Dardanelles, the conference has been set for tomorrow, at Mudanja, on the Sea of Marmara.

Return of Thrace Asked

The Angora Government will be represented by General Ismet Pasha, commander of the Turkish armies on the western front, and the British by Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Harington. France, Italy, and Greece also will be represented. Should the meeting be successful, as seems likely, a peace conference may be summoned by the middle of the present month.

The Turks desire speedy action, declaring in their reply to the allied joint note that "it is indispensable that Thrace, to the west of the Maritsa River, with Adrianople (that is, Eastern Thrace, from the Black Sea to a line west of the Maritsa), be evacuated immediately and restored urgently to the Government of the great National Assembly of Turkey."

The question of the Kemalists' violations of the neutral zones of the Straits against the express edict of the British Commander-in-Chief is expected to be threshed out between General Harington and Ismet Pasha before the actual conference begins tomorrow.

The despondency which has marked the press comment for the last few days gave way to hope today, although not to absolute confidence that war has been averted. Some of the commentators maintain that the improvement cannot be regarded as more than temporary, but the majority believe peace ought to result from the present arrangements.

Eulogiums of Gen. Harington

The belief is expressed that if the Turks can be satisfied at tomorrow's meeting regarding the safety of their co-religionists in Thrace, peace may be looked for. The proposal to send allied commissions into Thrace to safeguard the Mussulmans there is generally approved, and The Times prints a report that Mr. Venizelos supports the adoption of any reasonable measure to allay the Kemalist alarms regarding the safety of the Thracian Turks.

Opinion here, however, is divided regarding Mr. Venizelos' adherence to the new régime in Greece, some quarters viewing his influence on Greek politics as very unfavorable and fearing that any possible intervention by him in the Near Eastern situation at this critical moment may be mischievous.

The bulk of the press opinion is that General Harington has saved Great Britain from war thus far and there are many eulogisms of his tact and skill, the hope being added that he will be left a free hand to deal with the situation until it is settled.

The anti-Government newspapers—and these include nearly all— renew their strong criticism of the Government's handling of the whole question.

The Daily Chronicle, which attributes the present hope of peace to "the firm, reasonable stand which the British Government, alone among the Allies, had the courage to make."

BOSTON UNIONS PLAN COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Boston Central Labor Union will be represented by two delegates at the meeting for the formation of a Labor Defense Council in Boston, to be held next Sunday. It was decided at a session of that body yesterday.

The call for the establishment of such a council asserts that the organized workers of the United States face a great defensive battle, citing as an indication of this the Daugherty injunction. Under present plans, the council will include representatives of trade unions, organizations with liberal views, and political, social and co-operative organizations of workers.

According to a letter setting forth the aims of the council, its objects are:

To conduct the defense of the victims of Daugherty raids and to broaden this defense so as to develop in connection with it a campaign of

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ability to do a greater amount of work, the right of association and freedom of speech and means to make part of the defense campaign an attack upon criminal syndication laws and similar laws directed against the working class movement and to secure their repeal.

The meeting yesterday also voted to record an appeal against the motion picture censorship law, to be voted on in referendum next month.

PARENT-TEACHER UNITS TO CONFER

State Association to Meet in Gloucester This Week

Gloucester will entertain on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week those delegates who will come from all over the State to attend the sessions of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association. The formal opening has been arranged for Thursday evening, when the Mayor and the Chamber of Commerce and the superintendent of schools will extend the welcome of the seaside city to the visitors, although the preceding afternoon will be devoted to consideration of reports and the transaction of routine business preliminary to the more important work of the two days to follow.

A feature of the program will be the series of round tables and group conferences to be devoted to literature, Parent-Teacher Associations in churches, the kindergarten, home economics, ways and means committees and music. Production of the pageant "Progress" has been set for Friday evening. It will be the first time this pageant has been staged in New England.

Discussing this convention, the president of the Massachusetts organization, Mrs. E. C. Mason, asks, "What are to be its rewards?" She answers her own query thus: "Chiefly these: The personal touch, the intermingling with those of similar ideals, new friendships, the fresh of new viewpoints, the consciousness of greater strength to serve the next generation."

The association reports that the Greenfield Parent-Teacher Association has built three new tennis courts, provided a place for swimming, runs community dances for both young folk and their elders, and last summer procured a trained sports leader to look after the boys during July and August. The Winchester branch has centered upon cultivation of a liking for outdoor sports, the formation of habits of early retiring by pupils, of spending quiet evenings at home during the school week and of keeping good reading matter close at hand.

These, says Mrs. Mason, are only a few illustrations of the fine results being achieved all over Massachusetts by the 10,000 members who make up the 135 local associations. They are working along the right lines of prevention and constructive endeavor, she believes, which will in time lessen the need for those 583 private homes within the State which are giving relief to those whose childhood was in some essential way neglected.

WORCESTER SCHOOLS PROGRAM DECIDED ON

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2 (Special)—While work on the junior high school, which it is hoped will relieve congested conditions next fall, is held up by delays over the awarding of contracts, the school committee has agreed upon a building program intended to provide for present-day needs of four sections of the city.

This program, adopted unanimously, comprises a new eight-room schoolhouse for the North Worcester district, a new building at Dartmouth Street, and an eight-room addition for Gage Street.

BIG STEEL RAIL ORDERS

New York Central Lines have placed

orders for 194,300 tons of steel rails for 1923 delivery as follows: Illinois steel

74,800, Carnegie steel 16,486, Bethlehem

85,036, Inland 13,600, and Cambria steel

2500 tons.

This is a reduction of 37 per cent

or nearly 3 per cent a year.

Should this decrease continue at the present rate, by 1940 the downward sweep of consumption would approach zero.

The present consumption is not necessarily a permanent level, which

will depend mainly upon the extent of new buildings.

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PIT RIVER POWER PLANT IN USE AS FIRST UNIT OF VAST SYSTEM

Northern California Project Will Cost \$100,000,000 to Complete—Expected to Meet All Needs for 50 Years

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 2 (Special)—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company put into service Saturday the first unit of its \$100,000,000 power project when the water was let through the turbines at Pit River Plant No. 1, and the power generated there was transmitted 200 miles to Vacaville, for further distribution. The high-power transmission lines over which the current passed are said to be the largest in the world.

Opening of this vast hydroelectric project was made the occasion of excursions to Vacaville, under the auspices of civic and commercial organizations in northern California and the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, and exercises were held in connection with the utilization of the first completed unit. When fully in use, this power development is expected to provide an ample supply for the needs of northern California—both industrial and domestic—for the next 50 years.

At Vacaville there first was flashed a message in colored lights over the entire transforming and regulating station, then slowly there was raised an immense American flag to the top of a high pole. Representatives of virtually every community and county in California north of the Tehachapi Mountains were in attendance, and the event was considered one of the most important, industrially and commercially, of any in northern California for many years.

First Completed Unit

Pit River Plant No. 1 is the first of five units to be completed by 1935, at a total cost of \$100,000,000. This pit harnesses the water of Fall River, Shasta County, at its junction with the Pit River, where the flow averages more than 1,000,000,000 gallons a day. Beside having power carried to it over the longest and largest power transmission line in the world, the Vacaville substation is the first to be constructed anywhere for 220,000 volt operation. By addition of Pit River Plant No. 1, alone, the service capacity of the company has been increased to 575,000 horsepower. It is interesting to recall that it was this same company which accomplished afeat said to be "impossible" in 1895, 27 years ago, when it constructed and put into operation the first "long-distance" power transmission line in the world, from a plant at Folsom, Cal., to a substation at Sacramento, over the then awe-inspiring distance of 20 miles, one-tenth of the distance covered by the line put into service today.

Preliminary to throwing in the switch which set the plants in operation at Pit River and at Vacaville, addresses were made at both points. There had gathered at Pit River also a considerable crowd from points adjacent to the plant. Charles E. Virden, president, and A. S. Dudley, manager, of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, spoke at the Vacaville substation, while Dudley V. Saelter, president of the Northern California Counties Association, and R. C. Evans, manager of the Redding Chamber of Commerce, spoke at the Pit River plant. Wigginton E. Creed, president; John A. Britton, manager, and C. P. Cutten, counsel, of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, responded.

Hardly More Than Beginning

The importance of the achievement celebrated today is in itself great, yet it is but the beginning of one of the greatest hydroelectric power developments in the world—the Pit River project, on which an average of \$8,000,000 is to be expended every year until 1935. Work was started in 1917, when the company purchased the properties of the Mt. Shasta Power Corporation, whose activities were centered on the Big Bend of the Pit River. Low water in the contributory streams, however, forced the corporation to seek more permanent sources of power elsewhere, so the Big Bend project was abandoned temporarily and sites for plants were selected further upstream. These sites were obtained on Hat Creek and on the Pit River itself, leaving the Big Bend site for later development. The two preliminary Hat Creek plants were put into operation in September, 1921.

Then the waters of Fall River were diverted from their channel about a mile above the town of Fall River Mills, at the junction of that river with the Pit, and, by means of a tunnel nearly two miles in length, were conveyed through the intervening hills to a point on the Pit River Canon, 454 feet above the stream, on the bank of which was erected a power house with generating machinery of 93,000-horsepower capacity. This was the job, completion of which was celebrated today. It involved construction of a diversion dam on Fall River, a concrete structure 500 feet in length, from which an intake canal 1000 feet long and of 1800 cubic feet a second capacity, carries water to the east portal of the two-mile tunnel above mentioned. Exactly 365 days were required to bore that tunnel, which was completed early this year.

Railroad Also Was Built

The power house at Pit River Plant No. 1, a re-enforced concrete building with heavy structural steel frame, was complete July 30, 1922, and on Aug. 28, the lining of the huge tunnel was pronounced dry and ready for the water. Transportation was one of the greatest problems to be overcome, since the roads were found to be virtually impassable seven months of the year, because of snow, slush and mud. In solution of this problem, a railroad was built, 33½ miles in length, from the McCloud railroad at Bartle, to the Pit River site, and completed in three months.

The project also included a double-circuit transmission line to carry the power of the pit, transformed into electrical energy, to the new substation, located on a 90-acre tract on the outskirts of Vacaville, 200 miles away. At this sub-station, connection is made with a comprehensive electric distributing system, by which 575,000 horsepower is now placed at the dis-

posal of consumers throughout northern California. This sub-station houses 20,000 kva synchronous condensers, which regulate the voltage received from the Pit River plant. The main transformers, high-tension oil and air switches and high tension busses are installed outdoors. Seven 18,667 kva transformers are required to reduce the voltage received from 220,000 to 110,000, for re-transmission to other distributing sub-stations, serving principally the cities situated on San Francisco Bay. Work was started on the Vacaville sub-station in August, 1922, and completed Sept. 15, 1922, the cost being approximately \$1,250,000. The sub-station eventually will be surrounded with a beautiful park, shade trees and flowering shrubs having been planted in profusion on the grounds.

Stumbling Block Removed

The transmission problem, involving the conveyance of energy an unusually long distance without serious loss, was at first regarded as a stumbling block in the way of the Pit River development. After thorough engineering study, however, it was announced that at 220,000 volts, a maximum of 140,000 horsepower could be transmitted a distance of 200 miles with a loss of not more than 8 per cent. This was accomplished through the installation of several improvements in the transmission line and in the methods of transmission, worked out to meet local conditions by the engineering force of the corporation.

To complete the entire \$100,000,000 project by 1935 the following four developments below Pit River plant No. 1 are to be carried out as rapidly as can be constructed:

Pit River No. 2 project, beginning about one mile down stream from No. 1, will consist of a diversion dam, outlet tunnel, 2½ miles of open canal, spillway and header box, penstock, power house and tall race. The installed generating capacity will be 23,500 horsepower.

Pit River No. 3, still further down stream, is located below Peck's Bridge, where a diversion dam 100 feet in height will create a reservoir of approximately 32,500 acre feet, from which a tunnel nearly four miles in length will carry the water across country to a point 313 feet above the Pit River, on whose banks a power house will be constructed, at what is known as Lindsay's Flat. Installed capacity at this point will be 90,500 horsepower.

Long Tunnel Necessary

Pit River No. 4 will be similar in construction and general plan to No. 3, and will be two miles below the latter. There a pressure tunnel four miles in length will lead directly from a diversion dam and reservoir to the surge chamber, penstock and power house, where the installed capacity will be 107,200 horsepower.

Then will come Pit River No. 5, the Big Bend project, the original site which attracted the company to this stream. This will be the largest of all the plants, and one of the largest river power plants in the world, producing 254,600 horsepower. A seven-mile tunnel has to be constructed for this plant, and it is estimated that the driving of this bore alone will require five years of continuous work.

The waters of the river, after passing through Plant No. 1, become available for Plant No. 2, and, thereafter, for Plant No. 3, and so on until they have gone through the entire series of five plants, when they still will be available for irrigation and for domestic use. The whole project covering 14 years of continuous construction work and an expenditure of \$100,000,000, already financed, will be one of the world's greatest power developments.

RADIO SONG HEARD ACROSS ATLANTIC

London Reports Picking Up Part of Newark, N. J., Concert

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2—Officials of radio station WOR here yesterday announced receipt of a wireless message declaring that the sound of a woman's voice and the strains of an orchestra that were broadcast from the Pit, and, by means of a tunnel nearly two miles in length, were conveyed through the intervening hills to a point on the Pit River Canon, 454 feet above the stream, on the bank of which was erected a power house with generating machinery of 93,000-horsepower capacity. This was the job, completion of which was celebrated today. It involved construction of a diversion dam on Fall River, a concrete structure 500 feet in length, from which an intake canal 1000 feet long and of 1800 cubic feet a second capacity, carries water to the east portal of the two-mile tunnel above mentioned. Exactly 365 days were required to bore that tunnel, which was completed early this year.

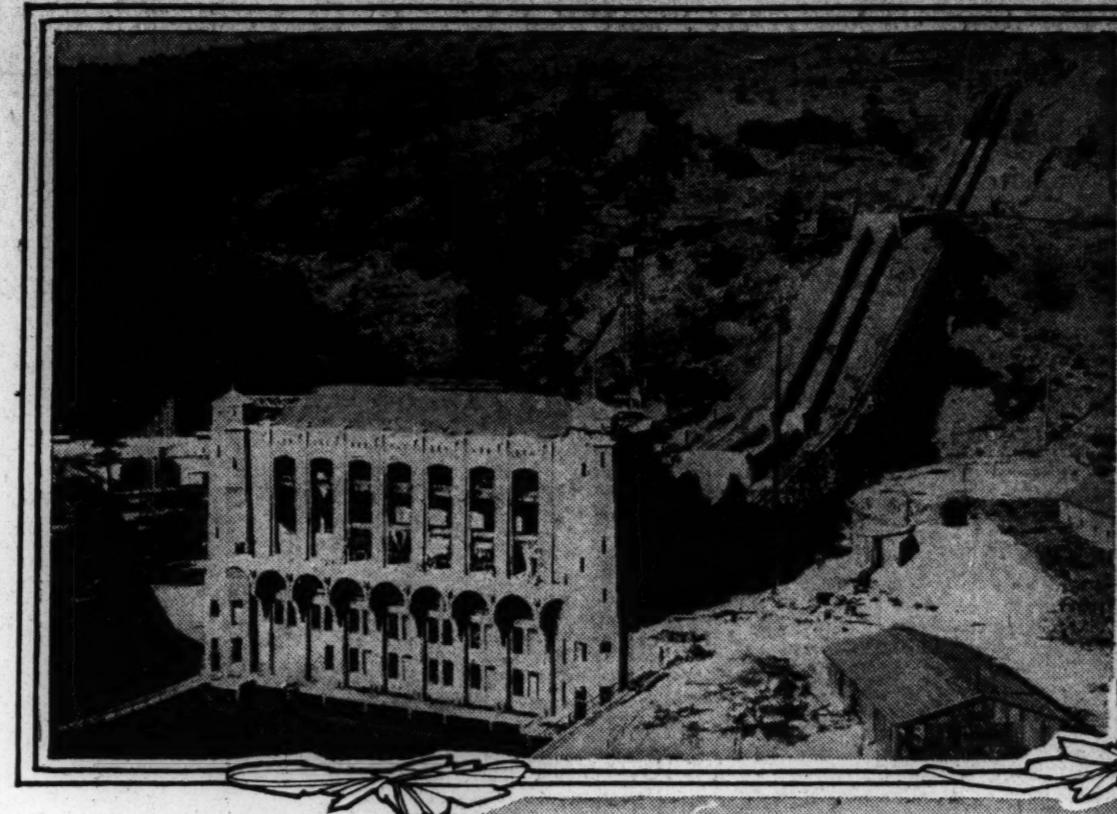
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FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 2 to 9, was inaugurated in Massachusetts today with special inspections of buildings, particularly those in the "High Value District" of Boston, under direction of municipal fire department officials. The week is being generally observed in response to a proclamation by Gov. Channing H. Cox. In the public schools lectures have been arranged to tell the aid of children in preventing fires, while drills will be conducted in many schools. Fire losses in Massachusetts showed a substantial decrease the first half of this year, though the total annual loss in Massachusetts for the last five years averaged \$57,671,065.



HUGE POTATO CROP LACKING A MARKET

Idaho Merchants Call on American Public to "Eat More Potatoes" as Relief Measure

NAMPA, Ida., Sept. 20 (Special)—"Eat more potatoes"—such is the admonition of the Retail Merchants Association of Nampa to the American public generally, that present unfavorable market conditions confronting the growers of this year's large crop may be eliminated by the increased demand sure to result if the association's advice is followed.

A letter has been sent out by the association to all parts of the United States, embodying the reasons for its appeal. The potato crop, it declares, far from being an asset, is as it stands a liability, and attention is called to the fact that in some instances growers are unable to finance the harvesting of their crops. The letter follows:

A matter has been called to the attention of the Merchants Association, which we deem of vital importance to our Nation and that the present condition of the potato industry, which at this time menaced by the most unfavorable market conditions, that have ever confronted the industry.

It is apparent that the great potato crop, which the American farmers have produced is, on account of bad market conditions, not an asset but a liability in many sections of the country. The potato crop, it has produced may have ready for market, over 20,000 cars of the finest potatoes grown in the world, with no market at the present time and with the farmers in many instances unable to bear the expense of harvesting their crops.

The total potato crop in the United States is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 140,000,000 bushels, which, with one single exception, is the largest crop ever produced in this country. This condition, together with the railroad and coal strikes and other economic drawbacks, has caused our potato crop in many sections to be of practically no value and to be worth less than the cost of production in practically every producing section in the country.

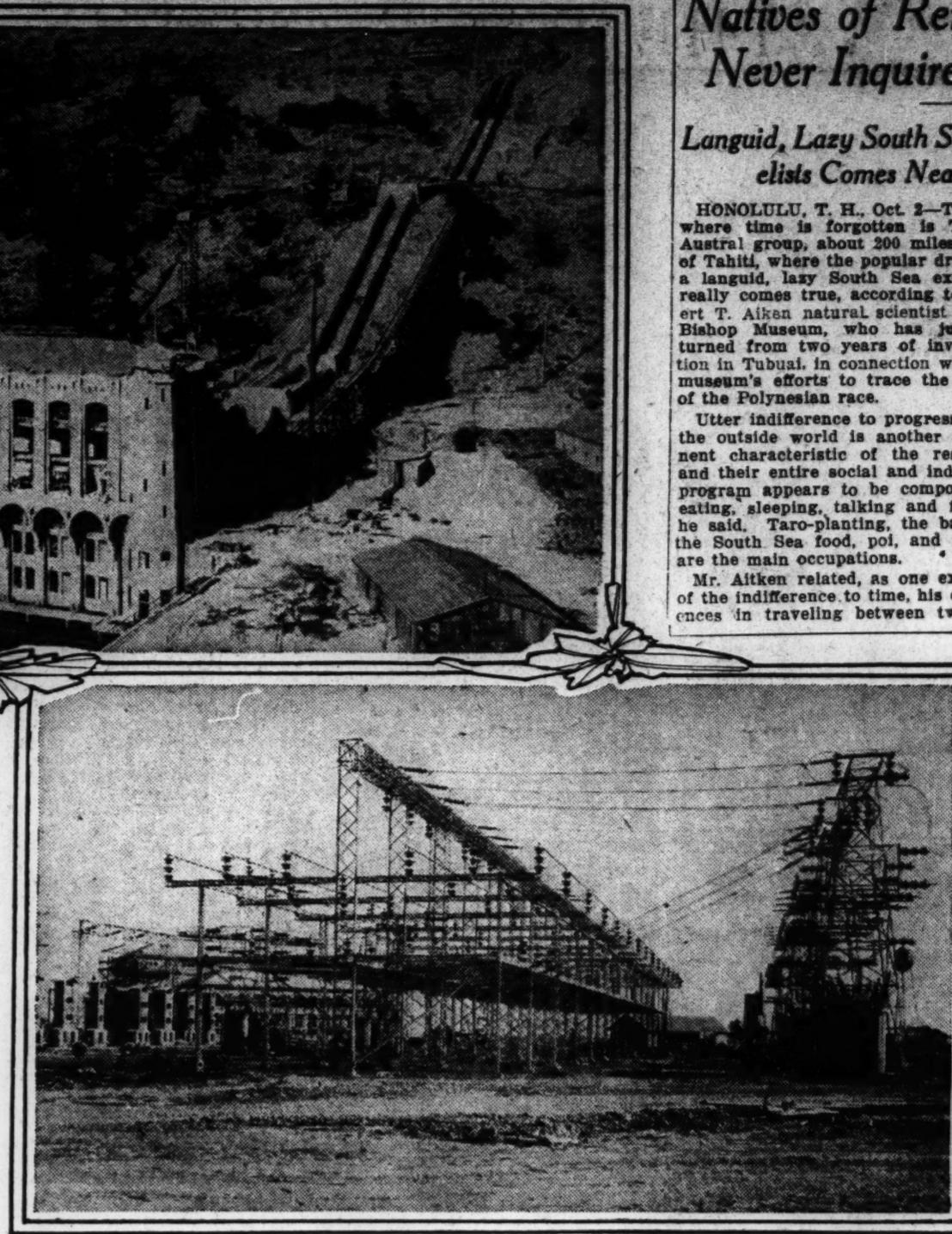
The Chamber of Commerce has started a "Buy a bag of potatoes" and a "Buy your winter's supply of potatoes now" movement, which they intend to extend to every state other than those producing potatoes in commercial quantities, and they have asked us to send this letter to every wholesale firm with whom we do business, suggesting that the matter be brought to the attention of every merchant association throughout the Nation, suggesting that they bring the matter before their trade and use their influence in helping to create a better market by increasing the consumption of potatoes, as in this way not only will the potato growers be benefited but the entire country will profit by holding under the contemplated Native Urban Areas Bill.

The resolution was passed in the following terms: "That the new colored suburb, as set out on the plan submitted by the city engineer, be approved, and that stands be allocated to colored people on application, and subject to the terms and conditions to be framed by the Native Affairs Committee with a view to ultimately turning the same into limited freehold under the contemplated Native Urban Areas Bill."

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AMERICAN TIPPING CRITICIZED IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 11—These September days are witnessing the departure from London of large numbers of



Northern California's Great Hydroelectric Development

Above is shown Pit River Plant No. 1, the First Completed Unit of a Project Whose Ultimate Cost Will Be \$100,000,000. Below, the Vacaville Substation 200 Miles Distant From Power Source at Pit River. Both Were Put Into Use Saturday by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., by Which Concern They Were Constructed

COLORED SUBURB PLANNED IN AFRICA

Attempt to Raise Standard of Native Citizenship

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—An important resolution was passed at a Town Council meeting anticipating the Native Urban Areas Bill, and safeguarding the rights of the colored people. The idea is to raise the standard of colored citizenship by granting the colored people separate suburbs, involving the freehold of their own homes and the management of their own affairs under the direction of the Town Council. It is intended to give tenancy "at will" for the present, to be changed into "freehold" when the bill will be passed. The freehold is to be limited so as not to allow either any rights in town or permission to mortgage.

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AMERICAN TIPPING CRITICIZED IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 11—These September days are witnessing the departure from London of large numbers of

American travelers for their homes across the water. From all over the continent they have come, and the boat trains for Liverpool and Southampton bear them away on the last lap of their summer's journeys. Observant Londoners see in them much that is different from other tourists, and notable among the exceptions is the tendency to give big tips. Says The London Evening News:

"The porters to whose lot it falls to handle the luggage of Americans homeward bound count themselves lucky. Three porters received each 10s for handling one American's pile of luggage, and two porters who found seats in the train for the returning pilgrims earned more than 30s a-piece." It is almost always Americans who give such extravagant tips, and some English folk who are not given to squandering money in this way, do not like them any the better for doing it.

CLOSED CARS POPULAR

DETROIT, Oct. 2—Dodge Brothers plan to devote 30 per cent of their automobile production to closed car construction, compared with 13 per cent for last year.

The White House

Baby Clothes



Dainty, fine and inexpensive

EVERYTHING for Baby

from a French crepe de Chine bonnet with quilted coat to match to fleecy woolen underwear and trimmed bootees. And then to nursery furnishings from bassinets to pillows. You will like the quiet, restful atmosphere of our Dainty Baby Shop, occupying a whole floor in the Post Street Building.

Cantilever Shoe Stores, Inc.

250-252 Post Street, San Francisco

LOS ANGELES

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Booklet.

AMERICAN STUDY SCHOOLS

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9—A number of

American educators have come to Stockholm to study the public school system of Sweden, and at least 10 Swedish school teachers have been sent to the United States for special instruction.

Arrangements for the test were made with Selfridge's, London department store, some time ago. Sir Thomas broadcast his message at midnight Saturday, the time agreed upon to start the test. This was followed by the singing of several songs by a woman and the rendition of numbers by a small orchestra. The test was concluded at 1:30 p. m., eastern time, when it was 6:30 a. m. in London.

The following wireless message was received from Selfridge's:

Large crowds in London awaited re-

sults of radio tests. Great interference from ship's sparkling. Heard your test music and woman singing.

Our Holland Bulbs will arrive early this month. Fall catalog containing a list of all spring flowering bulbs and flower seeds for fall planting now ready for distribution.

MacRorie-McLaren Co.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND

NURSERYMEN

We specialize in landscape develop-

ment on Country Estates, Public

Parks and School Grounds.

614-16 Post Street, San Francisco

Phone Douglas 4461

Nurseries, San Mateo. Phone San Mateo 1009

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Quartet by Weiner Played at Berkshire Festival of Music

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 30
LEO WEINER'S quartet in F sharp minor, the winning composition in the prize contest instituted by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, was produced at the final concert of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music on Saturday afternoon, the Wendling Quartet—Messrs. Wendling, Michaels, Neeter, and Saal—playing.

Weiner's work, a carefully constructed piece of the four-movement type, bears what may be called the true marks of prize jury music. It respects the melodic and harmonic rules of the nineteenth-century theorists, it has regard for the doctrines of proportion formulated by the classic masters, and it accommodates itself conventionally to the technique of the instruments for which it is scored. As might be expected of anything written according to a time-table, it begins stronger than it ends. Between "All aboard!" and the first stop, inspiration is high. From the first to the second stop, excitement, somewhat forced, reigns. A period of drowsiness and of sentimental gazing from the car window intervenes. Thereafter haste and fussy anxiety characterize the journey till "All out!"

Every Sort of View

But every sort of view was expressed about the prize work on Saturday after the festival. Franz Kneisel, commenting on it, spoke words of enthusiastic praise, while another musician, a high authority on chamber music, spoke very disparagingly, though he seemed unable to point out precisely what displeased him. Still another spoke warmly of the second movement, finding it an uncommonly successful experiment in musical humor. At a former festival Harold Bauer declared that Ernest Bloch, who was the prize winner of the year, was one of the great men of modern composition. He has proved to be right. Generous critics often are.

The Weiner piece was played in a manner to—but wait a minute for something more important in the record of the festival than that; something that happened earlier in the final day. Which introduces a new national figure and betokens a new international one in music. It is Elias Hecht, a showman of the first order. At the concert of Saturday forenoon, Mr. Hecht's little organization, which is known as the String Quartet of the San Francisco Chamber Music Society, made a great hit playing Ravel's quartet in F major. Indeed, the San Francisco men not only performed a favorite work of the modern repertory in such a way as to stir the guests to their loudest applause, but they actually saved the festival from artistic collapse.

A Dismal State

For affairs up to Saturday were in a very dismal state. The Wendling Quartet of Stuttgart, brought to Pittsfield, no doubt, on the strength of the acclaim it won a year ago in South America, opened proceedings on Thursday afternoon most disappointingly performing Beethoven's dreary Quartet in A Minor, Op. 132, as drearily as could be imagined. And as if that were not enough to diminish the renown of South Mountain, the Brahms program for Friday morning, which was to have been lightened with the waltzes for four solo voices, had to be overweighted with instrumental pieces. Add to that rather commonplace concert on Friday afternoon, consisting of pieces for violin, violoncello, and piano, played by the New York Trio with technique that was unexceptionable enough, but with interpretation that was of the merely casual and take-it-or-leave-it kind, and you have the slimmest three-fifths of a festival ever given in the Berkshire Music Temple.

Now into this situation in the hills of western Massachusetts, on the last day of September, came the players of the California showman—Americans all of them—Messrs. Persinger, Ford, Firestone, and Ferner, and won a complete victory. Used to the grand strategy of the Sierras, capturing and holding toy Alp like Greylock, was veritably nothing for them.

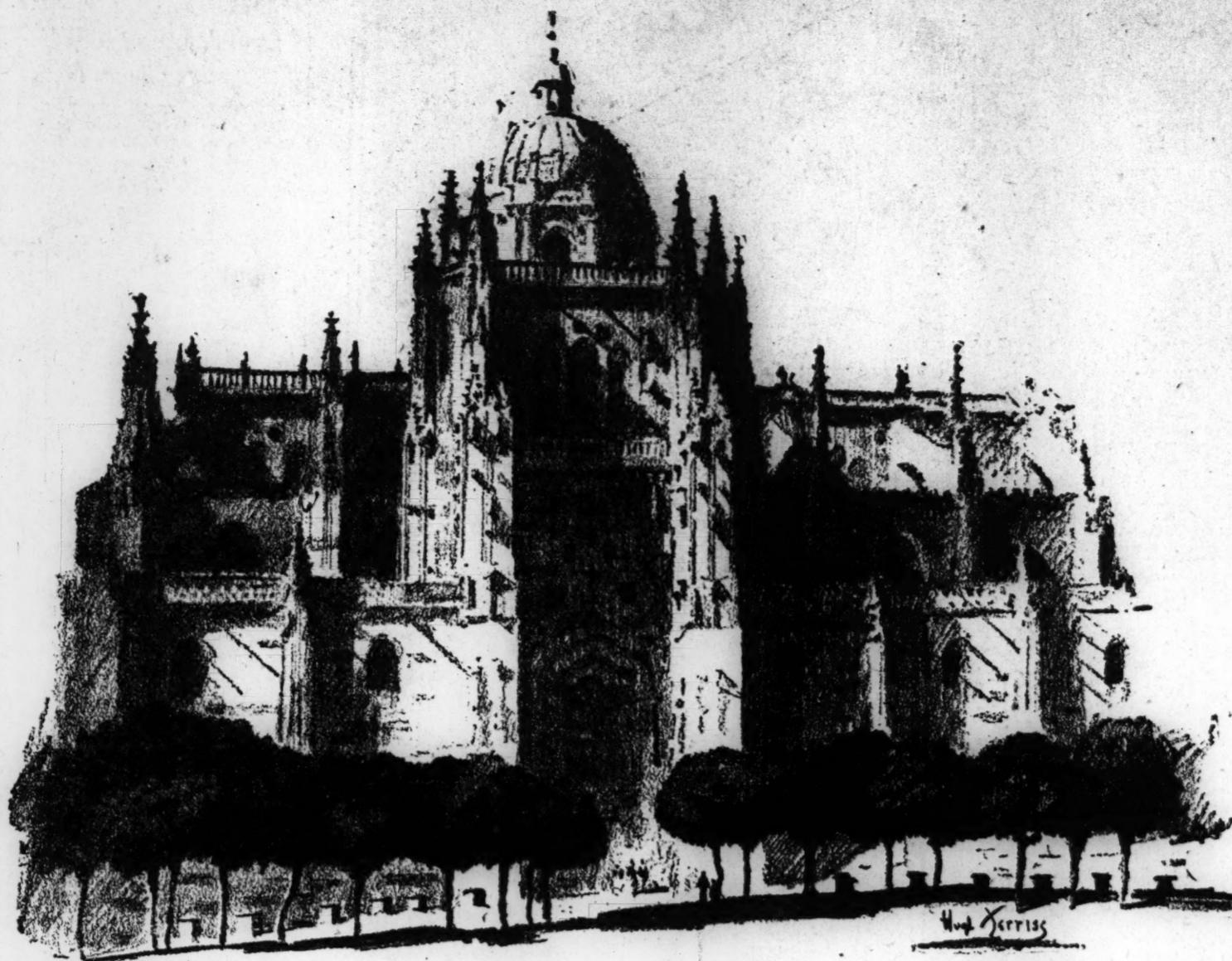
A Shrewd Manager

Not to forget an important point about Mr. Hecht, he is a shrewd manager. That, however, is matter for discussion at another time. He appeared at Pittsfield solely in his character as manager. And a shrewd manager he showed himself to be, in that he did not allow his men to perform any opus one-thirty-twos or any prize compositions of doubtful style and content, but had them do one of the most ingratiating works of twentieth century France.

As for his men, they are of themselves an engaging group. They look well, that is to say, on the platform, though that possibility has nothing to do with the question. Concerning their playing, all the commendatory phrases that musical criticism has manufactured may be applied to them, with little necessity for modification. The first violin has a tone of bright enamel; and who cares if the surface shows here and there a scratch? The violin player is a rare artist, though he has his peers and even his superiors.

The violoncellist is a peculiarly good choice for a quartet player, because of his fine feeling for tone balance. He adjusts his sonority to that of his three associates with unfailingly correct judgment. By way of further interest, he has a remarkable command of crescendo and diminuendo, whether bowing or plucking the strings. Chief of all merits, however, of Mr. Hecht's quartet is its possession of that unheard-of thing, a second violin.

Every work in the string quartet repertoire will have a fresh sound under the playing of the San Francisco organization, for the reason that the second violin part can be clearly heard.



Cathedral in Salamanca, Spain

Drawing by Hugh Ferriss

Architecture

Marks of Forty Centuries on the Architecture of Spain

By RALPH ADAMS CRAM

S_{PAIN} IS the source of surprises. Probably no country has been more misrepresented and even slandered by historians and casual travelers. The name seems to connote to them only two things, the Inquisition and bull-fighting. We are told that Spain was, is, and will be backward, barbarous and ignorant, and that particularly today she is doomed, since she holds herself outside "the current of human progress." Judging from where this same "human progress" has led us during the last 10 years, there might be something to say in her favor, if the statement were true, and to a certain extent it is, that is to say, this country has never accepted the standard of values that has obtained in the rest of Europe and in the Americas during the last 75 years, but has held to those old standards which were the glory of the Christian Middle Ages.

I have just lived for six months in Seville, after as Spanish a fashion as is possible to outsiders, and my conviction is that the Spanish possess a strong, patient and lofty character hardly to be matched elsewhere. It is a country of the only true democracy I have seen during nearly 40 years of life, and travels that have taken me into every state in the Union, together with Canada, Hawaii, Japan and almost every country in Europe. "Classes" exist, of course, but their divisions are made along the right lines and the relationship between these classes is more perfect than obtains elsewhere. The religion is strongly evangelical, very personal, simple and direct. Except in the highly industrialized sections such as Catalonia and the region around Bilbao it is almost universal and is in constant practice. The people are grave, patient and characterized by a certain quality of asceticism that is far to seek elsewhere. Under the parliamentary system of government, the administration appears to be as corrupt and inefficient as elsewhere, but the people endure this with fortitude and patience as they have endured bad government almost from the reign of the "Catholic Kings."

Landscape Contrasts

One is struck at once by the novel quality of the landscape. The whole great central plateau is almost treeless, and the mountains lift their vivid and picturesque outlines in a dazzling atmosphere clear of all verdure. The color both of land and sky is vivid in its brilliancy and variety. In a few hours one passes from the narrow, almost tropical coast lines of the south and east to the gray, bleak, barren plateau where the winter climate matches that of New England at its worst and the summer climate is hardly to be distinguished from that of the desert of Sahara.

The architecture of Spain is a revelation. Here one goes back through the Baroque and Rococo periods to a Gothic that lasted a century after it had been abandoned in the rest of Europe, thence to the Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when comes a sudden break and we are in the midst of the strange and alien and startlingly beautiful art of the Moors. Behind this is the whole Roman period, then traces of Greek art, and so to that of the Phoenicians, so that in actuality the art of Spain accomplished under a splendid stimulus and in a unity of action that has not existed since.

Brooklyn is to have a new Orpheum Theatre, to seat 3500 and cost, with the site, \$3,000,000. The new show house will be pushed farther and farther south, it immediately differentiates itself in many respects from that of the north, and takes on a spiritual streets is the site.

The Gothic art is its greatest glory. Taken over from France as the Moors were pushed farther and farther south, it immediately differentiates itself in many respects from that of the north, and takes on a spiritual

and, to certain extent, material quality which is purely Spanish. There are great churches, such as Leon, which are almost wholly French, slim cages of delicate stone filled in with blazing glass. There are others, like Toledo, which are almost French but not quite, this latter a glory of a church (so far as its interior is concerned) which finds few equals elsewhere. Burgos, ostensibly French, is perhaps more nearly Spanish than the others, and is a marvellous mingling of Gothic and Renaissance characteristics. As for the interior of Seville, I can only say that after having seen every one of the greatest cathedrals in the world except two, it seems to me the noblest of all. Vast yet delicate, sumptuous yet austere, it is the culminating point of the architecture which established the expression in material form of the Christian religion.

These are but a few of the great Gothic monuments, but behind these the strange and wonderful round-arched structures of the twelfth century, Avila, Santiago de Compostela, Salamanca, etc., solemn and somber structures full of the ardor and asceticism and devotion of the great days when Spain was driving back the Moors from their threatened conquest of all for Europe.

As for the Moorish work, while comparatively little remains, it is enough to indicate that during the Muhammedan occupancy of the country (a period equal in extent to that which has elapsed since the Norman conquest of England) architecture and all the arts, except painting, reached a height of sumptuous development almost incomprehensible to us at the present day. There can be no doubt that during this time Spain was a kind of materialized paradise glorified by a dazzling art and great learning.

One thing the churches of Spain possess that can be found nowhere else in all the world, and that is the manifestation of all the arts of Christendom assembled in definite places,

MR. RALPH ADAMS CRAM, the architect, has just returned from a long trip to Europe, a large part of the time being spent in Spain. We have asked him to write on "Spain as It Influenced American Architecture." It seems as if he has written on "Spain as It Might Influence America Now." F. A.

New York Music Notes

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (Special Correspondence)—Korngold's symphonic overture, "Sursum Corda," op. 13, is announced for its first presentation in the United States at the opening of the season of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Josef Stransky, conductor, at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 26.

Abraha Kovensky, violinist, makes his first appearance here at Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn are to give two dance programs with their company at the Selwyn Theater on the afternoons of Oct. 9 and 10.

The Society of Friends of Music has arranged a subscription series of six concerts, with Artur Bodanzky continuing as conductor, and with Loudon Charlton taking the duties of management in place of Miss Helen Love. The assisting artists include Mme. Charles Cahier, Mme. Sigrid Onegin, Bronislawa Hubermann, Harold Bauer, Pablo Casals and Artur Schnabel.

According to the prospectus which the City Symphony Orchestra, Dirk Foch, conductor, is issuing, Darius Milhaud, the French composer and pianist, who is to visit the United States this winter, will appear as a City Symphony soloist, in January.

Louis F. Werba will produce a new musical comedy entitled "Adrienne." The music is by Albert von Tilzer, who wrote the score for "The Gingham Girl," and the book and lyrics are by A. Seymour Brown.

AMUSEMENTS

MAX RABINOFF Presents

Ukrainian National Chorus

jointly with

Mlle. ODA SLOBODKAJA
Soprano Petrograd OperaMme. NINA KOSHETZ
Soprano Moscow OperaOct. 5th—New York—Carnegie Hall.
Oct. 6th—Philadelphia, Pa.—Academy of Music.Oct. 7th—Princeton, N. J.—Princeton University.
Oct. 8th—New Bedford, Mass.—Olympia Theatre.

Oct. 9th—Boston—Copley Square.

Oct. 10th—Springfield, Mass.—

Oct. 11th—Hartford—Connecticut Guard Hall.
Oct. 12th—Boston, Mass.—Symphony Hall.
Oct. 14th—Providence, R. I.—Infantry Hall.

Tickets Now on Sale at Box Offices.

NEW YORK

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Evenings 8:30
Oct. 6th—8:30 Mat. 8:30 Sat. 8:30"The Torch-Bearers" is just an exciting bit
of reflection of life as Iben's "Ghosts" or
Doll's House, and—oh, how beautifully it is
done!—by L. S. The Christian
Science Monitor.FRAZEE WEST 42d St. Evenings 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 8:30

"You will enjoy this farce"—Alan Dale

WILLIAM COURTEENY in

"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw.

"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw.

MACDONALD WATSON

"The Funniest Comedy in Town" in his
comedy of Scottish Characters.

HUNKY DORY "Capitaine" —N. Y. Times.

TIMES SQ.

SMASHING COMEDY HIT

THE EXCITERS

with ALLAN DINEHART
and TALLULAH BANKHEAD

Even. 8:30 Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 8:30

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St. W. 42d St. 8:30
Matines Wed. and Sat. 8:30

Greenwich Village Follies

Fourth Annual Production

Midway in Exhibition Hall

New Play at Jewish Art Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—Jewish Art Theater—Maurice Schwartz's drama "Anders!" (New Worlds), drama in four acts and five scenes, by H. Leibwick. The cast:

Marcus.....	Maurice Schwartz
Bertha, his wife.....	Bertha Gersten
His mother.....	Binah Abramowitz
Mr. Jacobs, Bertha's uncle.....	Gerson Rubin
Mrs. Jacobs.....	Fannie Goldberg
Bertha's brother.....	Mark Schweid
Bertha's sister-in-law.....	Elsie Mogulesco
Luria, Marcus' partner.....	Michael German
Isidor, a sailor.....	Muni Weissfreund
Sophie Anderson, a bookkeeper.....	Lucy German

The Campaigner.....Jechiel Goldsmith

Police captain.....Herman Metzler

Italian woman.....Anna Appel

The Jewish Art Theater has started its fifth season with the production of "Anders!" a drama in four acts and five scenes, by H. Leibwick, author of the play, "Rags," which was one of the most successful, artistically and financially, of the plays presented in this theater last season. Another fine performance must be credited to this excellent company. The play, "Anders!" throws a new and interesting light on the author that fully justifies the predictions made for him when his former play, "Rags," was produced. Here is a young man who writes with rare poetic imagination. When he begins writing for the English stage, his work will be watched with great interest.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Leibwick used in "Rags" one of the most common subjects on the Jewish stage of America—that of the clash in Jewish homes between the Old World orthodoxy and the young uprising American generation of Jews—he gave to his play an unmistakable poetic touch that lifted it high above the conventional.

F. L. S.

with the crash. Not an ordinary play, this!

Maurice Schwartz gives his usual fine performance in the role of Marcus. His quiet, restrained bearing and his beautifully modulated voice are models our English-speaking actors should study.

One of those unusually natural portrayals of a character that is rare seen excepting it be in a European theater or in a Jewish company as given by Muni Weissfreund, as a sailor Binah Abramowitz, as a sailor

lured upon to give a mellow and richly experienced portrayal of the homesick Jewish mother or anything else she may be cast for, and the versatile Gerson Rubin and Anna Appel are in their comedy element as the uncle of Marcus and an Italian woman. The other parts are all well played and the stage settings are excellent.

F. L. S.

Liverpool Music Season Opening

Liverpool, Sept. 16

Special Correspondence

WITH the coming of autumn there are many signs of reawakening musical life in Liverpool. On Sept. 30 Moiselswitsch will give a farewell recital on the eve of his tour in America, and on Oct. 3 Chaliapin will open his English tour with a song recital.

Greatest interest in Liverpool

music, however, centers in the Philharmonic Society, which inaugurates

its eighty-fourth season with an orchestral concert on Oct. 17. Sir Landor Ronald will be the conductor, and Joseph Hislop, the new Scottish tenor, will make his first appearance in Liverpool. There is nothing startling in the program, which begins with the "Eroica" symphony and ends with the "Midsummer Night's Dream" scherzo. True to the Liverpool tradition, the conductors will change from concert to concert. Sir Henry Wood, Albert Coates, and Eugene Goossens will follow Sir Landor Ronald and represent the native contingent of leaders, while M. Koussevitsky of Russia, Signor Molinari of Italy, and M. Talich of Prague will represent the foreign. Unfortunately the music of the concerts at which the three famous foreigners conduct has not yet been decided upon, excepting only that M. Talich has expressed a desire to include the Fourth Symphony of his fellow countryman, Dvorak. Great interest attaches to his presence and to that of the other stranger, Signor Molinari. M. Koussevitsky is already known and appreciated by the Philharmonic audiences.

From the musical point of view the skeleton programs already decided upon offer many grounds of interest. On the choral side the chief novelties will be Holst's "Hymn of Jesus" and, surprisingly enough, Bach's Mass in B minor.

The fact that this, the greatest of all choral works, has never been performed in all the 80-odd seasons of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society's existence is rather a re

turn to the Liverpool tradition, the conductors will change from concert to concert upon the inclusion of a choral work in its regular orchestral concerts and goes some distance to support the view that Liverpool does not take its music seriously enough.

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY

RICHMOND, VA.

Exclusive Furnishings

Our REPUTATION and SUCCESS are

BANKERS SMASH RECORDS AS 10,000 MEET AT NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

as it stood, on the ground that it might tend to arouse hostility between delegates in the convention. He said that the majority of delegates might be in favor, and he believed that they were, of such a resolution and yet the minority opposed to it might have a great deal more money and be able to pay expenses of a campaign for remedial legislation. He added:

"While I am opposed to branch banking as opposed to American business methods, I would not want to preclude national banks from business privileges enjoyed by state banks. A national bank in my neighborhood declared an extra dividend and used it for the opening of a state bank, with the same directorate as that serving in the national bank. The state bank promptly began to open branch banks."

As much as I am opposed to branch banking, I wish to understand. I am equally opposed to any person or any set of persons coming from another state into Louisiana and telling us how to conduct our banking business.

But in spite of Mr. Hecht's objection the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Expert Editorial Views

Discussing the question of branch banking, today's Wall Street Journal says editorially:

"There is plenty of room for legitimate difference of opinion on the merits of branch banking. Branch banking in Canada has been an excellent thing—for the bankers, and especially for a little group of bankers radiating its influence from Montreal. Joint stock banks in England have gradually consolidated until 87 per cent of all banking is done by the hands of five great joint stock banks in London. But is the proverbial borrower better served? Would the farmer in this country be better served? If he be not well served, if service is not the first thought of banking, then banking cannot be called a success merely because a limited number of people make a profit."

I have been charged that the country bankers are financially unable to meet the needs of their communities. They turn down loans which at a distance look like excellent risks, but for reasons of a highly personal and confidential nature, and no doubt get heartily abused for doing so. But this is banking and not a sort of bloodless pawnbroking, where the crook and the honest man look pretty much alike and the gentleman on the solvent side of the counter has merely to scrutinize the chattel for pledge.

Small space has been allotted to this important discussion in the convention now assembled in New York. National banks, or some of them, have agitated Congress unsuccessfully for 60 years for permission to open branches. The controllers of the currency seem to be wobbling, and there are banking visitors in New York who believe this is the time to "put something new over." It is not the time, and that time will never come unless something better than cold-blooded propaganda for an inhuman kind of efficiency is offered.

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer and



MRS DWIGHT
MORROW
Chairman Reception
Comm.



MISS VIRGINIA
D. H. FURMAN
Dean of women in
New York Banks.
With the Columbia
Trust Co.



MRS
HAROLD J. PRATT,
Acting chairman of
Hostess Day!



MRS JEAN
A. REID.
of the
Bankers
Trust Co.

Women Prominent at Bankers' Convention

New York, Sept. 27
Special Correspondence

HALF a dozen of the women in New York City banks give as the reason for enthusiasm over their jobs that the work is so human. That is not the usual conception of a bank. Banks and people in banks usually seem parts of a machine for handling money. But the work of banks and trust companies is changing. And women bank officers to a great extent are responsible. And that financial institutions realize that it pays to have women officers and women's departments is proved by the unanimity with which they are establishing them.

The Association of Bank Women has 68 members, and these form only a small proportion of the women cashiers, secretaries, assistant secretaries, managers of women's departments, and even presidents and vice-presidents, of the banks of the country. Among the 16 women officers so far registered as delegates or guests for the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Bankers Association in New York City this week, only three are members of the Association, which proves that the actual number is far in excess of the known figures. And this in 10 years, for a decade ago, women bank officers were unknown.

General business conditions in the Fifth Federal Reserve District are encouraging. The agricultural classes are our largest consumers, and this year the cotton crops will be much better than for the past two years. This means liquidation of frozen credits and increased business.

Undoubtedly, there is further liquidation to take place, especially with reference to labor costs and material prices. I believe, however, that the demand of the country for the next few months is that these adjustments will have to be deferred. One of the most important problems in the country today is an adjustment of the conditions of the producers of food and agricultural products (the farmer, as we are pleased to call him), so that the producer may receive a fair price for his labor and products, and the ultimate consumer not be compelled to pay more than the price received by the producer.

In Cleveland employment is practically 100 per cent, that is to say, that anybody seeking labor can find it. There is ample money available in local financial institutions to meet normal needs. Building is at a high point and will probably so continue for good part of the ensuing year.

All Industries Looking Up

Fred H. Goff, Cleveland, Ohio, president Cleveland Trust Company:

In the Cleveland district, in the rest of the country, every kind of industry and almost every branch of trade, is in better condition in the fall of 1922 than it was in the autumn of 1921. During the past year a great business recovery has been under way, characterized by steadily declining interest rates, an upturn in building in the automobile industry and steady expansion in most lines of manufacturing.

It now seems probable that general business will continue to improve for a number of months. We are in a period of low interest rates, rising security markets, advancing commodity prices, and wages, and there is a time of opportunity and a time for profit. This is the time for business men to put into action the good resolutions they made during the trying days of 1921.

Thomas B. McAdams, Richmond, Va., vice-president Merchants National Bank of Richmond and president of the American Bankers Association:

Fundamentally, we are in a sound financial position and can look forward to increasing prosperity in commerce and industry, provided carelessness and selfishness are not allowed to undermine the stability of our citizenship. Two outstanding problems perplex us—industrial controversy and unrest at

has introduced budgeting into commercial banking.

Home Service Departments

Savings banks now pretty generally have home service departments to give their depositors help in budgeting. The Williamsburg Savings Bank home service department, of which Miss Adeline E. Leiser is head, is an example of these. As a rule commercial banks pay less attention to budgeting, although the heads of the women's departments of trust companies, which in some states operate as banks, are confidential advisers of women beneficiaries of voluntary trust funds. In addition to looking after such women, Mrs. Cammack specializes in budgets for boarding-school girls and well-to-do women, who she says have no more right than anyone else to be extravagant.

In New York City no woman has risen higher than an assistant secretary. But among the visitors from other parts of the country at the convention there will be women of higher rank. Among them is Mrs. F. J. Runyon of Clarksville, Tenn., who is president of a bank. There are several women presidents of small western banks, who are not expected to attend the convention, but among those who have signified their intention of attending are: Miss M. J. Winfree, secretary of the Continental Trust Company, Washington, D. C.; Miss Grace Wood, assistant cashier of the State Exchange Bank of Hutchinson, Kan.; Miss Adele H. Kirby, assistant secretary of the Plainfield (N. J.) Trust Company; Miss Gertrude Corbett, assistant secretary of an Oklahoma City bank, and Miss Rawson, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Sea Coast Trust Company of Asbury Park, N. J. There is also Mrs. C. E. Hearin, vice-president of the Farmers National Bank of Clay, Ky., who has the distinction of having been the first woman officer of the American Bankers Association. Mrs. Julia Cusenberry of Hydro, Okla., has written the committee that her husband is president of the bank of which she is vice-president and that, as only one of them can be away at a time, she will represent the bank at the convention.

The farmer is likely to obtain fairer prices for his labor than has been true in recent years, and as a result, much of the discontent which was widespread among the agricultural community will probably disappear, as the easier money market, will again be able to obtain assistance more readily from their correspondents in the larger cities.

The cloud on the horizon is still the foreign situation. The trouble does not lie in the fact that we cannot find customers for our goods, but that our customers are in such a financial condition that they cannot pay a reasonable price for our products. It is to be regretted that not only do we show no desire to aid in the restoration of Europe, but by means of such financial measures as the Fordney-McCumber tariff do our utmost to prevent Europe from working out its difficulties by means of its own efforts.

Mr. McHugh suggested that concern for the fate of nations beyond the Atlantic, springing both from self-interest and a wish to help humanity and civilization, might even extend to the canceling of part of the debt to this country due from the Allies. He took the position that if America is blessed with courageous and clear-sighted leadership, she is bound to go beyond the barrier of isolation, admitting, of course, that our own affairs must come first.

He stated furthermore, that the time had come for determining a definite policy regarding the allied debts to the Treasury of the United States, which now amount to approximately \$11,700,000,000, adding accrued interest and principal. He continued:

By dealing in a large-visioned and liberal manner with the debts due us and exercising our credit power wisely, we can go a long way toward mitigating the circumstances which keep Europe in turmoil. If any portion of the debt be canceled eventually, a direct benefit may result to us, even though at first, it would seem as though American taxpayers would bear the burden of the benefit of others. A partial cancellation would be a contribution to world stability on our part, if it served the purpose of compelling an adjustment of the difficulties which now serve as a curse on Europe.

In this connection, Mr. McHugh suggested that extension of new loans to those very interests who might be relieved from existing obligations might be considered. Such a step might be well worth while, he thought, to promote the sale abroad of a great volume of commodities and finished products made in this country in greater quantity than can be utilized by the people of the United States. He added:

Whether we will go on with over-production in the future depends on whether foreign markets absorb our surplus, and that, in turn, in large measure on whether we can and will adequately finance our foreign trade. Europe, indeed, needs gold, goods and credit, and we are in a position to furnish them. The increase in our investments in foreign securities would enable foreigners forthwith to increase their buying power, and in that degree would enlarge our exports.

The practice of shipping goods abroad on credit, which this would permit, has already been responsible to a large extent, according to Mr. McHugh, for the present economic maladjustment between Europe and the United States. The true solution would lie in an increase of the productivity of Europe, so that commerce between the two sides of the Atlantic might be carried forward practically on the basis of an exchange of goods. This would result in the importation of goods which the United States does not produce cheaply, to balance those articles produced here in abundance. He said:

In considering all these things we must look forward to the time when Europe recovers its place in trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the inevitable adjustments which will occur. We shall not always be coincidentally the world's greatest creditor and export nation on balances. Nor

I take it, would any of us want to do. Regarding Europe in general, he said the part the United States might have in molding matters would depend very largely upon the plans of the European statesmen. He felt, however, that America would finally do her proper part in solving the major difficulties which beset the world. "By helping others to help themselves," Mr. McHugh said, "we shall indirectly help ourselves and reflection will be found in improved domestic conditions and values."

TIME EXTENSION URGED IN SMYRNA

Rear Admiral Bristol Striving to Obtain Concessions for the Refugees

SMYRNA, Oct. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, commander of the American naval squadron in Turkish waters, is striving through the commanders of the American destroyers here to extend the time limit for the evacuation of the refugees from Smyrna, but thus far without success.

To date, 300,000 persons have been evacuated, but a large number still remain. The American sailors are continuing their splendid work for the relief of the sufferers. Twelve Greek ships under the protection of the American flag left yesterday with thousands of refugees for Mytilene and other islands off the Smyrna coast.

While here Franklin Bouillon, the allied peace envoy, visited the devastated areas of the hinterland as the guest of the Turkish Nationalist Government, proceeding as far as Magnesia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2—American relief workers in Athens have sent the following telegram to the headquarters of their organizations here:

"The Mytilene situation is chaotic and impossible to organize. The misery is inconceivable. Thousands of additional refugees are arriving."

"About 25,000 refugees are at Piraeus and more are expected. The American committee is caring for thousands of mothers and babies. A local newspaper is raising a 1,000,000 drachmas fund."

BREWERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2 (Special)—The Hand Brewing Company of Pawtucket pleaded not guilty on Saturday to each of the eight counts in the complaint against it in the United States District Court charging illegal manufacture and sales of liquor and maintaining a nuisance. A continuance to two weeks was allowed. The company's defense has been restrained by the court from doing business at its plant, alleged to be a nuisance. The criminal action is disposed of.



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Fahey-Brockman
Seattle Portland

A Store with Principles
Different Service
BETTER HATS BETTER STYLES
for less money.
Dr. Miller's Millinery
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"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Stores"
Correspondence invited from the four corners of the globe

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Our Definite Aims

1. Merchandise that is dependable.
2. Principles that are sincere.
3. Service that is reliable.

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Outfitting Co.
Washington at Tenth St.
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Good Sense Shoes

Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

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INCOME TAX SERVICE
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Decorated Candles

\$1 PAIR
Hand-decorated candles in quaint artistic designs with various decorations—frosted, colored, etc.—the fascinating reflection of the candle-colored glass is quite striking. We make them, and make them in all colors. The candle is all made here in America and sold here for them.

Signor Wolfe & Co.
Manufacturers of Wax Candles
PORTLAND ***** OREGON

One of Portland's Finest Selling Establishments

La Ceteria
Sixth and Alder Streets, Portland, Ore.

Complete

Home Furnishers and

Interior Decorators

Meier & Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE
OF PORTLAND, OREGON
Since 1870

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET SPURS UPWARD ON BIG BUYING ORDERS

Peace Prospects in Near East Have Bullish Effect on Prices

Brighter prospects for peace in the Near East brought a flood of buying orders into the New York stock market at today's opening, gains of 1 to 3 points having been quite numerous among active issues.

Oils, steels, equipments and merchandise shares led the advance, with more moderate gains recorded by the rails and coppers. Extensive short covering accelerated the advance.

Mexican Petroleum was pushed up 3 points with gains of 1½ to 2½ recorded by Standard Oils of California and New Jersey and Pan-American.

The advance in steels was led by Crucible and Gulf States, each of which mounted 2 points, while gains of 1 to 1½ took place in United States Steel, Republic, Bethlehem B and Midvale. Baldwin and American Locomotives each improved more than 2 points as did May Department Stores, Consolidated Gas, and Studebaker.

Reading led the rail list with a gain of 1½, and Utah stood at the head of the copper list with a similar advance.

EQUITABLE PRICE MOVEMENTS

Highest prices were not maintained after the first batch of buying orders had been executed. The immediate requirements of the shorts having been met, prices sagged steadily, receding in popular shares ranging from one to 2½ points.

There were indications that little outside buying had been attracted. Bear operators furnished the principal source of supply on the down grade, with sales well below recent averages.

A renewal rate of 4% per cent for call money also acted as a check on extensive buying operations.

The list advanced again around noon in response to a brisk rally in Consolidated Gas, which was pushed up more than 3 points, and an active inquiry for equipments, which extended their early gains.

Bonds Are Strong

Foreign securities made a quick and favorable response to higher exchange rates and improvement in the Near Eastern situation in the early bond dealings, gains ranging from large fractions to two points.

Domestic lines also rallied from their weakness of last week, but less sharply than the foreign list. Liberty Issues held steady. The advance in the European list was led by Belgian 8s, which moved up 2 points, while gains of ½ to 1½ were made by United Kingdom 5½s of 1937, French 7½s, Belgian 7½s, Seine 7s, Bordeaux 6s, Lyons 6s, Marseilles 6s and Japanese 6s.

The railroad list was featured by a 2-point gain in Norfolk & Western convertible 6s. Other strong spots in this group were St. Paul refunding 4½s and convertible 4½s, Southern Pacific convertible 4s and Northern Pacific 6s. There were a few exceptions to the upward trend. Frisco adjustment 6s reacted 1½ points and Chicago & Alton 3½s, ½.

There was less activity in the industrial division, although Cerro de Pasco 8s, Kayser & Co. 7s, and Saks & Co. 7s each improved a point, while gains of substantial fractions were registered by Armour 4½s, U. S. Steel 6s and Mexican Petroleum 8s.

Prices Move Upward

Later on buying of seasoned, dividend-paying stocks inspired more confidence among the bulls and prices crept up slowly to the earlier high figures of the morning or above. Shorts were impressed by the quality of the buying and the fact that prices moved upward with the same facility as downward. United States Rail and Improvement, and American Locomotive advanced 3½, Canadian Pacific and Gulf States and Midvale Steels 2, Wells Fargo Express 4, Delaware & Lackawanna 2½, and New York Central, Atchison, Reading, Pullman, Bethlehem Steel B, Crucible, Houston Oil, General Electric, Adams Express, and American Sugar 2 to 2½ points.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2:15 p.m.)

High Low Last

Ahumada 4% 4% 4%

Bagdad Silver 10 9 9

Bay State Gas 00 00 00

Bohemia 75 75 75

Boston & Mont. 10 .09 .09

Colorado Mag. 1% 1% 1%

Crystal Cop. 30 .30 .30

Eureka 75 75 75

Gadsden Copper 75 75 75

Imperial Cons. 05 .05 .03

Jerome Verde Dev. 5 5 3

Mutual 15 17 17

Seven Metals 03 .02 .02

So States Cons. 14 14 14

Shea 95 95 95

United Verde Ext. 29½ 29½ 29½

Verde Central Copper. 24 24 24

Verde Mines 38 35 35

NEW YORK STOCKS

Last Prev.

Open High Low close

Adams Ex. 75½ 81½ 79½ 81½

Air Reduction 18½ 19½ 19 19

Ajax Rubber 57 60 57 57

Alaska Gold. 5% 5% 5% 5%

Alaska Jun. 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½

Allied Chem. 83½ 84½ 82½ 84½

Am Ag Chem. 38 37 37 37

Am Ag pf. 67 67 67 66

Am Best Sug. 44 44 44 44

Am Can. 58 58½ 57½ 58½

Am Car. 18½ 16½ 18½ 18½

Am Chilco. 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½

Am Cot Oil. 26½ 27½ 26½ 26½

Am H & L pf. 68½ 68½ 68½ 68½

Am Ice. 110 110½ 110 110½

Am Int. Corp. 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½

Am Lin Oil pf. 36½ 36½ 36½ 36½

Am Lin Oil pf. 57½ 58½ 57½ 58½

Am Loco. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Am Radiator. 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

Am Ship & Com. 21½ 22½ 21½ 22½

Am St. L. 15½ 15½ 15½ 15½

Am Steel Fds. 38½ 38½ 38½ 38½

Am Sugar. 79 79½ 79½ 79½

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL PRICES SEEM TO HAVE REACHED PEAK

Week's Review Shows Industry
at 70 Per Cent Operations—
Pig Iron Declines

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Special)—One of the week's developments in the steel trade was the lowering of steel prices on the part of some of the independent companies to meet the level of the United States Steel Corporation. In some instances they have now met on a common level. This again is an indication of the great stabilizing effect of the corporation on prices.

The items in particular were wire products. The corporation advanced wire \$2 a ton to 24 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, while independents lowered it by \$1 a ton to the same price. Wire nails were also marked up \$2 a ton to \$2.70 a kg base, while the independents marked them down \$1 to the same price. Similarly, bars, plates and shapes, the three major products, are tending toward a common level of 2 cents a pound, the corporation having advanced and the independents tending lower.

The differential between corporation prices and those of independents is a good barometer of business in the steel industry. When business is flourishing the independent prices are much higher and when it is depressed the independent prices are lower.

This year both extremes have been in evidence. Last March the independent prices were much lower, while a month ago prices in some instances were \$10 to \$12 a ton higher. Always, though, the corporation prices form a balance wheel to keep the market in some sort of equilibrium.

Car Shortage

The steel industry in general has nearly reached the 70 per cent rate of operations, as compared with a 75 per cent rate at the peak in late June, and with 55 per cent when the coal and railroad troubles were at their worst. Now it appears as though there would be a recession again, due to the less favorable condition as regards car supply.

Sheet mills in the Youngstown district are starting to curtail operations because of lack of coal and this may be the forerunner of further diminished operations. All kinds of disreputable cars are being pressed into service to carry coal.

Sheet makers are obliged to use open top cars where goods are exposed to the weather, instead of the usual box cars. Much iron and steel is being stored at furnaces and mills because of inability to ship.

The spectacular feature in the industry is the heavy buying on the part of railroads. Probably 40,000,000 tons of rails have been ordered or inquired for to be delivered in 1923, the heaviest business in rails in so short a period in history. The reason is the \$3 advance in rails to \$43 a ton which became effective on Oct. 1. Railroads normally consume about 20 per cent of the nation's output, but for the past two weeks they have been buying at the rate of 50 per cent of total output.

Locomotives have also been ordered in great quantities and this creates a good demand for steel plates. The American Locomotive Company is inquiring for 10,000 tons of steel plates to take care of recent orders.

Prices Begin to Fall

The first definite indication that steel prices have reached their peak is the decline in pig iron which is as drastic in some districts as the advance had been a few weeks before. Declines range from \$1 to \$3 a ton, and have taken place in the Pittsburgh and Buffalo districts, with the tone easier in the Chicago and eastern Pennsylvania districts.

There is no let-up in the demand for foreign pig iron and the arrivals are sold up as far as Nov. 1.

A new development in the importing of foreign steel. Steel bars of British make have sold \$4 a ton less than domestic bars, or at \$1.80 seaboard, and British billets have been sold at \$31, seaboard, compared with \$40, Pittsburgh. How much of a movement this will be remains to be seen. In the recent past the chief imports have been raw materials, such as pig iron and ferro-manganese.

The steel trade was surprised at the announcement of the calling off of the proposed merger of the Midvale, Republic and Inland steel companies. The reason given was the ban placed upon it by the Federal Trade Commission. The combined companies would have made 10 per cent of the Nation's steel, equal to the capacity of the new Bethlehem-Lackawanna combine.

It was also announced during the week that the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company would not merge. Perhaps one reason for the falling through of the proposed mergers is the fact that these are more prosperous times in steel, and combines are no longer necessary for profits.

Those combines which have been consummated were started during the depression of last year and would not have taken place had conditions been as they are today.

Lead Up—Other Metals Firm

Lead prices advanced further during this week, the American Smelting & Refining Company having marked up prices \$2 a ton to 63 cents a pound, New York, and 61.5 cents, East St. Louis. In the outside market lead has been sold at 6.75 cents, New York, for spot delivery, so scarce is the metal, though futures can be had at from 6.35 cents to 6.50 cents. Lead production in September will probably be less than 40,000 tons, which is very small.

Zinc prices have probably reached the peak, for the time being, and are quoted at 6.35 cents a pound, East St. Louis. There was less demand at the close of the week, though earlier there had been considerable buying. Higher zinc prices should encourage

many idle producers to resume, but the high cost and scarcity of labor, the high price of ore and the car shortage will hinder a rapid expansion.

Copper continues stable at 14 cents a pound, though price advances had been expected before this because of the higher cost of labor and the rapidly diminishing supplies. Sales in September probably amounted to 120,000,000 pounds. Consumption exceeds production by about 30,000,000 pounds monthly.

Tin prices rose during the latter part of the week after they had been declining the few days previous. The bull element prevailed in the London market, which is remarkable in view of the Near Eastern troubles. At the close of the week Straits tin sold at 32 cents a pound. The maximum price reached this year was 33 cents.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outside com. paper	4½@4½	4½@4½
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers com. loans	4½@5	4½@5
Ind. com. com. loans	5 @ 5½	5 @ 5½

Today Sat.

Bar silver in New York 69½c

Bar silver in London 57½d

Mexican dollars 53½c

Bar gold in London 94s

Canadian ex prem (%) 1-32

Domestic bar silver 99½c

99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 Chicago
New York	4 St. Louis
Philadelphia	4½ Kansas City
4½ Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½ Dallas
Atlanta	4½ San Francisco
Amsterdam	4 London
Athens	5 Madrid
Berlin	5 Paris
Bombay	5 Prague
Brussels	5 Rome
Calcutta	5 Sofia
Christiania	5 Stockholm
Copenhagen	5 Tokyo
Helsingfors	5 Warsaw
Lisbon	5 Viena

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@60 days	3½@3½
30@60 days	3½@3½
Under 30 days	3½@3½
Less Known Banks—	
60@60 days	3½@3½
30@60 days	3½@3½
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@60 days	3½@3½
30@60 days	3½@3½

Clearing House Figures

Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$51,000,000 \$53,000,000
Year ago today	44,617,323
Balances	18,900,000 67,000,000
Year ago today	13,374,402
F. R. bank credit	18,223,355 59,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Last	Current previous Parity
Sterling—	\$4.387 \$4.371½ \$4.3648
Cables	4.39½ 4.37½ 4.3648
French francs	3.865 3.867 3.862
Guilder	.0005½ .0004½ .228
Marks	.0428½ .0424 1.92
Lire	.0428½ .0424 1.92
Swiss francs	.1868 .1864 .193
Pesetas	.1513 .1514 .193
Kronen (Austria)	.00014 .00014 .2026
Sweden	.2641 .2530 .268
Denmark	.2040 .1925 .202
Norway	.1711 .1712 .188
Greece	.0280 .0273 .2948
Argentina	.00012 .00012 1.92
Russia	.0004 .0004 5.145
Poland	.0115 .0115 .2380
Hungary	.040 .040 .2030
Jugoslavia	.034 .034 .2030
Finland	.0222 .0220½ 1.930
Tschechoslovakia	.0309 .0309 .2030
Portugal	.00012½ .00012½ 1.920
Turkey	.400 .400 .4168
Shanghai	.5900 .5950 \$.40
Hong Kong	.7675 .770 1.0832
Bombay	.2845 .2845 .4866
Yokohama	.4810 .4805 .4954
Brazil	.1165 .1190 .3244
Uruguay	.7640 .7640 1.0342
Chile	.1363 .1416 .3850
Uruguay	.2823 .2845 ...

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

New England—Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Weather Outlook

Pressure remained high Sunday over the eastern half of the country. Generally fair weather has prevailed during the last 24 hours. The temperature remained considerably above normal Sunday almost everywhere in the United States. At Blairstown, N. J., a maximum of 68° was registered. This equaled the highest ever recorded at that station in October. The indications are for generally fair weather without material change in temperature Monday and Tuesday in the states east of the Mississippi River.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ... 54 Kansas City ... 64

Atlantic City ... 62 Memphis ... 66

Boston ... 62 Montreal ... 62

Buffalo ... 63 Nantucket ... 64

Calgary ... 32 New Orleans ... 72

Charleston ... 66 Pittsburgh ... 66

Denver ... 56 Philadelphia ... 58

Des Moines ... 58 Portland, Me. ... 62

Eastport ... 52 Portland, Ore. ... 60

Galveston ... 76 San Francisco ... 66

Hatteras ... 72 St. Louis ... 66

Helena ... 75 St. Paul ... 60

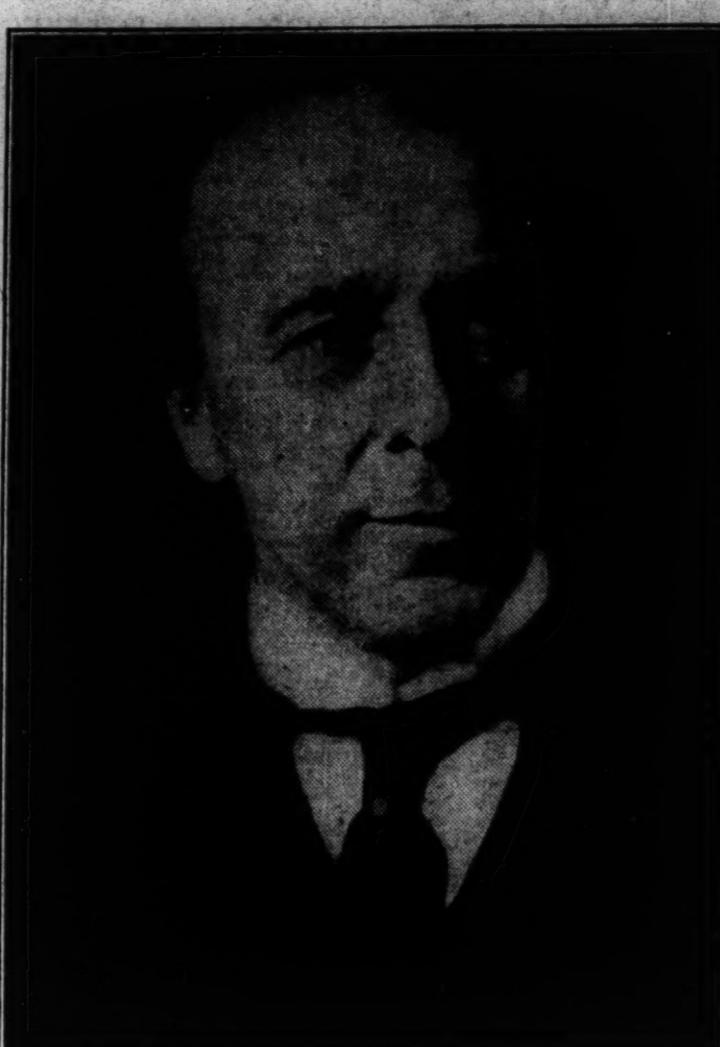
Jacksonville ... 74 Washington ... 50

Liquidation Dividend

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The committee of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company beneficial certificates has authorized a distribution of \$3 a share from the principal, payable Oct. 10 to holders of record Sept. 30.

RADIO POPULAR ABROAD

London, Oct. 2.—The wireless broadcasting popularity prevails in England, indicating a big demand for instruments in the next two years.



Photograph © Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.
Reginald McKenna

CAR SHORTAGE BEING FELT BY BUSINESS

Grain Growers Affected and Coal and Steel Trades Restricted—Sailors Strike

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (Special)—Clamor for more cars is coming from many lines of business, which are feeling the restriction of inadequate railroad equipment. Grain growers, desiring to take advantage of the recent advance of 5 to 10 cents a bushel in the prices of their products because of war talk, are unable to obtain all the shipping facilities they wish.

Coal operators, in the face of a shortage of fuel which only their utmost efforts can relieve, find it impossible to bring their mines to capacity operation for lack of rolling stock. Steel manufacturers, with more business on their books than they can handle for months to come, are being forced to store much finished material because they cannot ship it. One company, at Niles, O., has been compelled to shut down eight of its 16 mills for this reason.

In the Chicago district there has not yet been any curtailment of operations because of the car shortage, but shortened schedules will be necessary unless relief comes soon.

Sailors on Strike

The situation is aggravated by a strike of sailors employed by the lake carriers' association. This adds to the burden of the railroads because much of the coal for the Northwest is carried

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CINCINNATI'S RISE WAS UNLOOKED FOR

Reds Finish Second to New York by Beating Pittsburgh Twice at Season's Close

The triumph of the New York Giants in the National League campaign is nothing if not impressive. Seven full games stand between the world's champions and the second-place club, which is not Pittsburgh but, strange as it might have seemed a week ago, Cincinnati. While Pittsburgh relaxed after its strenuous efforts to overtake the Giants, the Reds came on with a rush, toppled St. Louis out of third place and, in a glorious double triumph at the season's finish, took the runner-up post away from the astonished Pennsylvanians. As a result Pittsburgh and St. Louis have ended up in a tie for third, thanks to the Cardinal's two victories over Chicago yesterday. Accordingly also, the share of receipts that goes with third place will be divided equally between the Pittsburgh and St. Louis clubs.

The brief respite afforded J. J. McGraw has proved beneficial in more than one respect. Since his Giants banished all doubt as to winning the pennant, the astute manager has been priming the regulars for the world series, working them just hard enough to keep them in shape for the fall classic, at the same time being given the opportunity to try out some of the more promising Giant recruits. The concluding games with Boston cannot be taken as indicative of any particular strength or weakness in the New York National nine. Neither the Giants nor any other team are going to show their best just prior to a world series, with the league pennant safely put away.

Barring the very evident superiority of the Giants over all comers, the league was evenly balanced. From second down to sixth place, inclusive, the clubs played a high standard of ball, and Brooklyn and possibly Cincinnati excepted, they all were in the race at one period or another. It is a poor commentary on the east that three of its clubs should bring up the rear of both leagues, and no credit to baseball that the largest city should—quite as its due and a matter of course—accept a continuation of baseball's highest honors.

Uniformly good baseball was at once the west's happy portion and its misfortune. If it had not had four clubs up in the running, each trying its utmost at all times to knock one of the others out of second place, a western team might have led the Giants at the finish. But as it was the inland clubs spent most of their energies in vying with each other for a place back of the leader. When the time came for the most worthy challenger of the moment to take the Giants in tow, a reaction would set in, New York sweep the field, and a new aspirant from the land of Lochinvar loom up in the offing.

If the races were decided on a sectional basis the west would have things pretty nearly all its own way in both the National and American leagues, with second, third, fourth and fifth places shown against first, sixth, seventh and eighth for the coastal towns. But to the individual victor belongs the glory if not quite all of the spoils; and New York as usual will be the center of the baseball world from Wednesday till well into next week.

The margin that exists between Cincinnati and the Pittsburgh and St. Louis clubs is one full game, or .006 points. That separating the third-place holders from Chicago, in fifth place, is 4½ games, while 4 games stand between Chicago and Brooklyn. The Robins are barely under the .500 percentage level, having lost one more game than they have won.

All Philadelphia's hard hitting could not prevent it from landing in the seventh position in the National League race, on a par with the Athletics. Last place fell to Boston, even in the junior circuit, although the Braves were not quite so successful in the matter of games won and lost as their discredited townsmen. Furtile endeavor on the pitchers' part was responsible in great measure for the reverse of Boston and Philadelphia fortune.

Fairway Fables

SATISFIED are the women golfers and officials of the United States Golf Association with the Greenbrier course and the hotel facilities at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., after last week's title tourney there, that there is some talk of setting this spot as the annual one for the national women's event. The course is run generally on the Westchester-Baltimore Country Club plan, not being an essentially private club.

Miss Collett went against an immemorial custom, which one almost expects to see written into those thin etiquette signs some day, by carrying off the national title cup after she had won the individual trophy. Last year she won the medal but remembered the unwritten law in time and Miss Holline assumed the 1921 coronet.

Dartmouth, despite the absence of a number of first-string men, defeated Norwich University, 20 to 0. The Green did not show as much power as was expected at the start of the season, but this was undoubtedly due to the enforced use of a number of substitutes.

Cornell easily defeated St. Bonaventure, but was the first of the big colleges to be scored on, the score being 55 to 6. Coach Gilmore/Dobie is certainly developing a strong offensive team at Ithaca. University of Pennsylvania was able to score only 14 points against Franklin and Marshall, but the Red and Blue defense was strong and kept the opponents from scoring.

Pennsylvania State College found William and Mary a stronger opponent than was expected would be the case, and Coach Hugo Bezdek's men were forced to be satisfied with a 28-to-7 score.

EASTERN COLLEGE ELEVENS SHOW EARLY-SEASON FORM

**Yale Meets Strong Opposition From Carnegie Tech—
Pittsburgh Wins Inter-Sectional Game**

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Harvard 20, Middlebury 0.
Yale 13, Carnegie Tech 0.
Princeton 30, Johns Hopkins 0.
Cornell 14, Ursinus 0.
West Point 25, Springfield 0.
Pittsburgh 27, Cincinnati 0.
Cornell 55, St. Bonaventure 6.
Syracuse 47, Muhlenberg 0.
Dartmouth 20, Northrop 0.
Lafayette 13, Penn Military College 0.
Richmond 0, Lehigh 0.
Pennsylvania 14, F. and M. 0.
Penn State 28, William and Mary 7.
Brown 27, Rhode Island State 0.
Holy Cross 33, Providence 3.
Wesleyan 23, Union 0.
Tufts 13, Connecticut A. C. 0.
Vermont 9, N. H. State 21.
Bates 7, Williams 7.
Wellesley 7, St. Lawrence 7.
Wittenberg 6, Thiel 6.
Washington & Jefferson 35, Westminster 0.
Centre 21, Clemson 0.
Bowdoin 28, Amherst 7.
Detroit 7, Wilmington 0.
Notre Dame 46, Kalamazoo 0.
Georgia 41, Mercer 0.
Alabama 72, M. T. S. 0.
Williams 41, Hamilton 0.
Wabash 15, Hanover 0.
Coe College 14, Upper Iowa 0.
Virginia 34, George Washington 0.
Western Reserve 45, Akron 0.
Hobart 27, Niagara 0.
Geneva 6, Waynesburg 0.
Grinnell 14, Parsons 0.
Lehigh 14, Wesleyan 6.
Beloit 34, Dr. Kahl 0.
De Pauw 30, James Milliken 0.
Washington 45, U. S. S. Idaho 0.
California 45, Santa Clara 14.
Oregon 27, Pacific 0.
Washington 7, Alumni 0.
Missouri 7, Missouri 1926 0.
Alabama 10, Marion M. T. S. 0.
West Virginia 18, W. Va. Wesleyan 7.
Tennessee 22, Carson Newman 7.
North Carolina 6, Wake Forest 0.
Louisiana 13, Louisiana Normal 0.
Vanderbilt 38, Mid. Tennessee Nor. 0.
N. C. State 20, Randolph Macon 0.
Georgia Tech 31, Ogletree 6.
Kentucky 16, Marshall 0.
Oklahoma A. C. 45, Northwest. Trachus 0.

All of the large college football teams of the eastern part of the United States came through their Saturday games with victories and in most cases the scores were about what were to be looked for so early in the season. Harvard and Princeton made their initial appearances and both kept their goal lines un-crossed.

Harvard, starting a veteran team and making many substitutions as the game progressed, ran up a score of 20 to 0 against the Middlebury College eleven. Considering the weather, which was far too warm for football and the fact that the regulars were permitted to play only a few minutes the Crimson showing was fairly satisfactory. There was one department, however, in which the veterans and recruits appeared surprisingly weak, and that was a defense against forward passing. With the exception of an intercepted pass by K. S. Pfaffman '24, who converted the catch into a brilliant 80-yard run for a touchdown and an interception by Francis Roulard '23, who made 20 yards on his catch, Middlebury threw a number of brilliant forwards which the Crimson could not meet. Middlebury had a light team which was well coached for so early in the season and gained many yards against the Crimson, but could not sustain its attack when nearing the Crimson goal. Harvard showed promise and this week's coaching should put the Crimson in far better shape.

Princeton met Johns Hopkins and won an easy victory, 30 to 0. Coach W. W. Roper has evidently been doing fine work in the preliminary practice and those who have been figuring that the loss of a number of the 1921 stars would have Princeton weak this fall will have to change their opinion. Not only did Princeton put an eleven on the field capable of playing good football, but many substitutes were used who showed great promise. The line was heavy and opened up fine holes for the backs and was almost impeneable in the defensive.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Some American Shows and a Consideration of Progress

New York, Sept. 30

THIS is the time of year along Fifth Avenue when the heart of the zealous patriot may be made glad. For nearly every art gallery displays in its window the sign, *Exhibition of American Paintings*. It would seem that the dealers were agreed that the public should start the season by seeing American art first.

There is, alas, a fly in the ointment: a wig on the green. Necessity has more to do with the matter than patriotic virtue. When early autumn recalls the pleasant pastime of gallery visiting and the real picture shows of the season are not quite due the dealers performe dive into their stock on hand and bring to light whatever canvases there may be. Sometimes they are very much worth while. More often than not they are early unsold work by contemporary painters, or at least work which has seen enough exhibiting to be no longer of any other than reminiscent interest to most. And in either case a dealer is apt to thrust them back into the stock racks to make room for some incoming foreign novelty with a briskness that is not quite congruous with his advertised pride in an all-American show.

But from whatever exigencies these native salons may arrive, they offer an attraction peculiarly their own. Since much of the work is of earlier years, one may plainly mark the growth of this or that well-known artist and gain a new appreciation of his later efforts. There comes, too, some apprehension of the patient road that even the best of painters must follow.

Happily these are the infrequent. But there is another condition more prevalent, so prevalent that it might seem a national fault. This is a kind of brisk professionalism that marks the work of so many present-day men. One feels somehow that they have joined the nation-wide movement for Bigger Buss Business. That they subscribe to efficiency magazines. That on their easel is a sign in red: Do It Now.

This sort of demand for excited action is too widespread for me to criticize it. No doubt there is nothing unwholesome in it, and we have only to turn to any magazine or newspaper to see the praise and photographs of these Go And Get It successful men. Perhaps the citadel of art may be stormed just as the citadel of commerce. And yet in our hearts we know it cannot be so. If the past has anything to teach us it is that the real artists have ever been searchers whose fitness has lain in humility and whose strength in unshaken quiet. The modern world is frantically busy with its inventions. It is for the modern artist not to surrender but to save.

G. S. L.

A Great French Painter

Paris, Sept. 12

Special Correspondence

LEON BONNAT was not only a prolific worker, but he also attained a high place in the world of art, a generous nature and a big heart, it can truly be said that these qualities found reflection in his paintings. It was in Madrid that young Bonnat first began his studies, his father having established himself there, and he attended the academy, the directing head of which was the painter Federico de Madrazo. It is interesting to note here that Manet, a contemporary of Bonnat's, also came under the influence of the Spanish masters.

Like so many artists, Bonnat's debuts were modest. Leaving Spain, he journeyed to Paris to study with Léon Cogniet in the rue de Lancry and it is said that it was while he was there that he was more than grateful to earn 25 francs from time to time copying the antique in the Louvre, and eating a déjeuner consisting of a bag of fried potatoes. Nevertheless success came at an early age, as it was shortly after this that he won the second grand prize at Rome and departed at once for the Villa Medici.

There is no question but that in his work is to be found self-evident traces of the influence of his former teachers. Certainly, the realism of Madrazo characterizes his portraits, while his French tutors gave him a taste for the historical.

It is however as a portrait painter that the field of art will ever know him best, as he has contributed some canvases along this line that will undoubtedly always be sought after as the works of a master. To evoke the names of some of those who have posed for him is to recall nearly a whole era. It is a world in which Léon Cogniet hobnobbed with Victor Hugo, where we meet Renan, Puvis de Chavannes, Thiers, Grévy, Jules Ferry, Sadie Carnot, Félix Faure, the Count Delahorte, Alexander Dumaresq, Son, Montalivet, Reyer, Cardinal Lavergne, the composer Widor and celebrated women like the Countess Mailly-Nesle, Countess Potocka, Mme. Rosita Mauri and others.

León Bonnat was always conscientious to a degree. To really appreciate his place in contemporary art, it will be necessary to consider his professorship at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Those who studied with him repeatedly spoke of the liberalism which always characterized his advice and criticisms. At that period he exercised beyond question an exceedingly profound influence on those younger students that were wont to go from studio to studio, unmercifully criticizing the methods of the more indulgent professors.

Fourteen years after his admission as a member to the Academy of Fine Arts, we find him assuming the directorship of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, succeeding Paul Dubois. This was in 1895. His intelligent and wise government of that institution are still felt to this day. As a public servant he unselfishly gave of his genius and talent, occupying many important posts for the Government in its endeavor to further the fine arts. Down in his native town of Bayonne, a museum has been named in his honor and he donated some remarkable collections to it.

Bonnat was always rather fond of recalling some of the more or less brusque criticisms which he had received from some of his teachers. One day, while he was a pupil at the Beaux Arts, Signol, who was criticizing that month, approached him and said: "You are not a pupil at the school?" "I beg your pardon," replied Bonnat, "but



Photograph by Peter A. Juley, New York

Painting by Robert W. Chanler, Recently Purchased by the Luxembourg

Said Carles to McCarter

NOT long ago there was placed on public view in the city of Philadelphia the student work of one of the large art academies of the country, an institution from whose instruction have passed some of the most prominent of present-day painters and sculptors.

There was in general a freedom of handling admirable in the work of an arrived artist; yet the sculpture far out-distanced the painting in its appreciation for solid and fundamental construction. The apparent lack of basic knowledge among the young painters—the lack of draughtsmanship and of the true freedom of line and mass which follows in its train, brought a flood of questions. How were these students trained? What were the underlying ideas in the thoughts of their instructors? Was this seeming carelessness a reflection upon modern youth in its pursuit of art, or upon some lack in the modern artist, whether as craftsman or as professor?

The trace of modern theories—was easily discernible. It had done much to vivify the range of the palette, to loosen the usual tight technique of the old-time student.

The modernist as a painter concerns his fellow technician and the critic, perhaps, far more than the general public, but the modernist as instructor of youth concerns the public first, and the rest of mankind only as they may represent a fraction of that public. A teacher is responsible to civilization. His thoughts, his methods, are, in a sense, public property, and in consequence, his views, or his lack of them, should concern us deeply as an indication of future progress or stagnation.

The "close-up" of motion picture phraseology might with good effect be applied to the conversation of our brothers-in-art. What they preach, what they say among themselves should throw some light at least upon their influence as teachers of a rising generation.

Arthur B. Carles and Henry McCarter were talking informally the

other day. "Modern art," averred Carles, "is today's equivalent of those same things which have always been, only people have different feelings than before."

The remark seemed cryptic—not unlike the utterances of a far different cult, in the sacred environs of the Delphic Oracle.

"But the fundamental feeling," the modernist continued, "is not at all different from anything that is real. There are only two kinds of motives just as there are only two kinds of any other art—good and bad."

"Yes," agreed McCarter, "but when modern art began—"

"Nonsense!" broke in Carles, "modern art never began. How can you draw the line between the modern and what went before? Just when can you say the one ended and the other began?"

"Why," said McCarter, thoughtfully, "art began to weaken with Botticelli."

And so two viewpoints gradually emerged—one, that modern art is a natural evolution; the other, that it is a definite, a separate advance, a coup d'état in rebellion against the old.

"But how," I queried, "does the modern movement affect the student? What is the difference in the teaching—toward what objective must he bend his attention?"

Carles shrugged his shoulders. "I don't try to get anything out of my students," he said, "except what I find in them. I won't talk about my methods, if that is what you mean."

It was what I meant. "The results of my teachings may be found in the paintings," he said, with a sidelong glance in my direction, "and not in talking about them."

Carles has a very thick black beard, and there are times when his keen eyes seem perched at the top of it. He sensed opposition, and a desire on my part to know the why and the wherefore—that great common denominator of heretics! So momentarily he wrapped himself in the robes of the priest of the cult.

"I don't think it's a bit interesting

to make comparisons in pictures," he said. "That's not the important part."

At last, we had reached the key to the situation. I seized upon the opportunity. "What is the important part?"

Again the oracle: "That," he said, "can only be expressed in paint." The question had been answered—the matter dismissed. Yet somewhere, a thought disturbed him.

"Art criticism," he added, "should be written by artists. They don't write it. So I don't think they want it."

"Q. E. D.," I murmured under my breath. But it was time for a change. "There has been a great deal said about the modernists," I remarked, "and that from a number of their contemporaries."

"That sort of thing doesn't mean anything," he averred. "Nothing that anybody writes means anything to me. I only read it when I have to. People ought to look at modern painting instead of reading about it. They might learn something."

For a moment there was silence. By the way, you should read the recent French publications on modern art—they will tell you a lot." I smiled at the advice. "So you have read them?" I queried. Apparently he saw no discrepancy.

"As for this talk about modernists," McCarter interjected, "I don't understand it, and I think that's because there isn't anything in it."

Carles nodded. "Modern art isn't different from any other art. It's only the people looking at it. That's where the hitch comes. It requires an intelligent person. Yes. And there are two kinds of people—just as there are two kinds of art—intelligent and unintelligent."

"Presto," thought I, "you like it—you are intelligent! You dislike it—but the thought trailed off once more in the insistent recurrence of another thought of the cult, ancient and modern, which from time immemorial have used their knowledge of human nature to guard heresy. There is power in the hold of public opinion, in the hold of one man's judgment upon another's thought or act. And to be considered unintelligent! Far better worship false gods—or modernisms! Yet somehow, I felt that words obscured the issue; that it is a poor truth which requires the protection of sophistry."

McCarter was speaking. "It's like the story of the grandfather who took his grandchild to a modernist exhibition at Paris. He had to pay for himself but not for the child, and that angered him especially as he could find in the gallery nothing which resembled those pictures he had always known as pictures."

The parable had been spoken. Carles rose. "Let's not tell stories, Mark," he yawned.

The room was again silent—and I stood alone in the middle of it. "Why," my thoughts began, "How—but I cut them off. After all, I had the key to the situation: 'The results of my teachings may be found in the paintings.' I retraced my steps to the gallery above. D. G.

Interior Decorating Course

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—With the co-operation of the Art-in-Trades Club which is holding its first exhibition of interiors and their decorations on the roof of Waldorf-Astoria, New York University offers a course in interior decoration, of unique value to those professionally engaged in art trades and to the public interested in home furnishing and decoration. This course will be in the form of a series of lectures to be delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts during a period of 30 weeks. During the first 10 weeks the fundamentals of form and color are discussed by specialists of recognized authority.

The Art of Robert Winthrop Chanler

BOB CHANLER lives in the "Beautiful Block" on East Nineteenth Street, New York, which once was quite one of the sights of the town and well worth a trip to the city to see; but it causes small comment now in these days of the reclamation of the brown-stone front, so rapidly is New York changing its spots. Yet the "House of Fantasy," as the Chanler house is called, is unique with the only giraffes in the city mounted over the two entrance doors; they stand, in their low relief against a cerulean blue ground, as a sign and testimony to the passer-by of the decorative spirit of the artist who dwells within.

The giraffes are only silent sentinels of the army of decorative inhabitants of this "House of Fantasy" who have spread themselves from top to bottom in as great variety and profusion as the animals must have in the Ark. Mr. Chanler's decorative urge has overflowed the two big studios at the top of the house and made merry over the walls and ceilings in all the other rooms, and in the stairways and halls as well, leaving hardly a surface bare. It is surely the most fantastic interior that comes to mind and suggests the serious artist relaxed and with his sleeves rolled up, having the "time of his life," and every known and unknown bird, beast, fish or fowl is found in a very paradise of gorgeous vegetation and design.

His Atelier

The large studio is where Mr. Chanler works with his assistants on the panels, screens and decorations which have made him one of the most interesting figures in modern American art. He is the guiding hand and thought in the work while they understand the requirements of surface tone and texture, prepare the panels with their ground of gold, silver or color, as the case may be. Often they execute the early stages of the designs and assist in the large mural decorations, much as in the atelier system of other days. The smaller studio is like the library of some extravagant biologist. Vermilion bookcases, loaded with rare books on art and nature, cover some walls to the ceiling; a section of the famous ceiling for the Deering swimming pool, with its bands of deep-sea motives in relief, is incorporated into this room, while suspended from the high roof and lodged on shelves above and below are stuffed birds and animals, plaster models of great fish, crustaceans, odds and ends of natural life from every clime and element.

It would be impossible to mention all the decorations which have served to build up Mr. Chanler's wide reputation, but the black and white room for Mrs. H. P. Whitney at Wheatley Hills demands a word. Armored and richly panoplied figures in the medieval setting of castle or meadow are like some series of monochrome tapestries, full of delightful detail and imagination. The "lace room" and great entrance hall in the W. R. Coe house at Oyster Bay are in other mood; likewise the decorated Italian ceiling in the Reiter house at Palm Beach. Then there are the famous hangings for the Deering house, silver painted on blue velvet, and so on through endless manifestations of the artists' exuberant fancy.

From this atelier-home of Mr. Chanler comes a steady outpouring of his energetic and imaginative talent, piling up the almost incredible total of the past 20 years' activity and developing constantly in form and context as the artist has worked from the literal to the more or less abstract and symbolic. As a young student in Europe, Mr. Chanler intended to take up sculpture as his profession, but turned to painting after a brief trial. Four years were spent in the Paris studios, but the straight-laced formalism of the pre-Manet period drove him to the galleries of Rome and Florence. The "Fourth Dimension Panel," the "Avian Arabesque" and the "Flame Screen" are indications of a searching for more dynamic expression through art forms of today. Allegory and legend, something of the Eastern-traditional, in symbolic art fused with a certain positiveness of statement peculiar to the West; love of beautiful form and joy of pictorial expression are the peculiar aspects of Mr. Chanler's art which has no doubt, as interesting a future as it has had a past.

R. F.

A broadcasting station of art. That is what the Chicago Art Institute is becoming. Radiating from this central station, exhibitions are projected to all parts of the United States. The important and successful International Exhibition of Water Colors held at the institute last spring has been divided into two parts and sent on tour. The Iscoeville exhibition of paintings, comprising 49 canvases, is now being shown in Minneapolis.

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THE HOME FORUM

Bucharest "La Ville Lumière"

THE activity of the city of Bucharest, as in all hot countries, begins early and the morning air is full of gayety. It is delightful to sit under the trees before some popular café and breakfast at an hour when London is still rubbing sleepy eyes, watching the world go by from the vantage of your little green chair, the cheerful jingle of the horses' bells making a pleasing accompaniment to the panorama of the streets. Housewives hurry by basket over arm, intent on grasping the morning bargains; trams clank leisurely along the main streets; motors swerving sinuously round corners threaten destruction to a stately procession of geese marching in single file down the Boulevard Elizabeth; fruit sellers clad in white and girded with scarlet, black felt sombreros or close cropped heads carry flat baskets, hung from their shoulders by a wooden yoke and piled high with brilliant cherries nestling amid green leaves; huge tawny oxen drag their load to the courtyard of the hotel opposite; a peasant woman with a basket of flowers makes a patch of glowing color against the white wall, her bodice richly embroidered in reds and blues, two vivid aprons worn back and front over her white skirt; a water seller in blue linen, a brilliant scarlet sash around his slim body, carries a wooden jug bound with brass which glitters in the sunlight. All this against a matchless blue sky, the gay painted shop signs, gleaming domes of the churches and the uniforms of the soldiers who pass by make early morning in Bucharest one bewildering fest of color.

Later the fashionable world comes out to shop in the Calea Victoria—the Bond Street of Bucharest—or to eat ices "chez Capsa" and the streets are awink with lacquer and silver, magnificent motors and the no less splendid horses and carriages which are however hirable by any modest tourist. All day long these carriages drawn by fine horses and driven by enormous coachmen dressed in blue velvet pelisses adorned by quantities of little metal buttons, flat caps on their heads and scarlet silk sashes round their waists dash up and down, conveying ladies in wonderful Parisian costumes and their attendant cavaliers on their shopping expeditions. The coachmen of Bucharest drive like Jehu, a rein in either hand; seldom slackening speed but uttering a melodious howl at every corner to warn the apparently indifferent pedestrian.

At midday there is a lull and the streets are quieter, but the restaurants have become a modern Babel. If you want to taste characteristic Rumanian cooking—which is excellent but somewhat rich—you must avoid the really smart restaurants—the Elysée, Capsa, Enescu or the Continental, and wander down some of the side streets where the elite do not

penetrate, for the big restaurants effect a cuisine which is absolutely French.

During the afternoon the city slumbers—the only hours in the twenty-four when Bucharest is quiet: but at five o'clock the shops reopen, not to close till a late hour; the world revives and the stream of motors once more fills the Calea Victoria on its way up to the Chaussee—the favorite evening promenade of the Bucharestan—*the Bois de Boulogne* of the city. This Chaussee is a wide tree-shaded avenue several kilometers in length, bordered by some fine buildings and containing several smart summer restaurants where it is exceedingly pleasant to drive sometimes under the shade of the trees to the accompaniment of languorous music from an excellent orchestra. There are paths in the Chaussee for leisurely promenaders, flower-beds gay with bloom; a military orchestra and a "Row" where the cavaliers of the city display some magnificent horseflesh. This is the chief evening expedition of the Bucharestan, summer and winter alike and on Sundays the race course is crowded with smart people.

Farther down the Calea Victoria the streets are packed with promenaders and the many cafés do a roaring trade; the little tables overflowing right into the street while the elaborate toilettes of the women—perhaps a little voyante (to the eyes of a French or Austrian elegante) for street wear—add to the illusion of a completely westernized capital. The restaurants at dinner time are even fuller than in the morning, and as Bucharest likes to dine out of doors in the summer time the garden restaurants attract the largest crowd. Everywhere there is music usually from a gipsy orchestra which blends well with the general atmosphere of gayety and irresponsibility. Theaters and music halls are always crowded and the cabaret life of Bucharest is astonishingly developed.

Bucharest never seems to sleep: The streets at midnight are as brightly lit as though perpetual carnival were held; the cafés are full of music and laughter; carriages and trams clatter and clank up and down till two or three in the morning and sleep is out of the question till the small hours; while at dawn the peasant carts come creaking into the town and another day begins!

Ordeal by Essay

THEY tell me, these essayists, invoking the shade of Charles Lamb, that theirs is one of the most cunning of artistic forms, their pleasant discursive manner a trick to be won only by colossal toil. The labours of Hercules, the wanderings of Odysseus, the sufferings of Prometheus, the trial of Job: these were trivial, and Jacob's courtship of his Rachel was hasty, compared with what this race of martyrs has done and suffered for our unworthy sakes. By esoteric rites they have acquired that conversational tone. By secret and savage exercises, by cruel discipline, they have made themselves masters of snap. The sign of the short sentence, after long labour, crowns their brows. To the unimaginative layman they seem happy, irresponsible folk, doing something that is as easy as winking, and not unlike winking. But I who have spoken with them, I who have been privileged to touch their hands in greeting, know that this mask of gaiety conceals an abiding grief. It is so desperately difficult to be a chatterbox.

The essayist comes to us clothed with haphazard as with a garment—a loose-fitting garment, one would imagine, but indeed it is less easily assumed, and more irksome to be worn, than a coat of mail. All our ignorant lives have you and I been unjust to the essayist in deeming him a light-hearted fellow, a pleasant trifler. In fact he is, like Aristotle's tragic hero, a man like ourselves, not eminently good or just, but not a knave or a fool. No tragic hero is complete without the frailty that brings about his ultimate downfall: Agamemnon had pride; Macbeth had ambition; Samson had Delilah. The incipient voice of the essayist is a certain academic precision, an extravagant regard for logical sequence. Unlike the tragic hero, however, the essayist conquers his weakness. Exactitude is the master-passion of his life, and wedded to it, in unholy alliance, is high seriousness, moral purpose. He hates to say a word that shall not leave the hearer wiser and more virtuous than it found him. But at heart the man is a hero. He and his like have made England what she is. He sees that we wish only to be entertained.

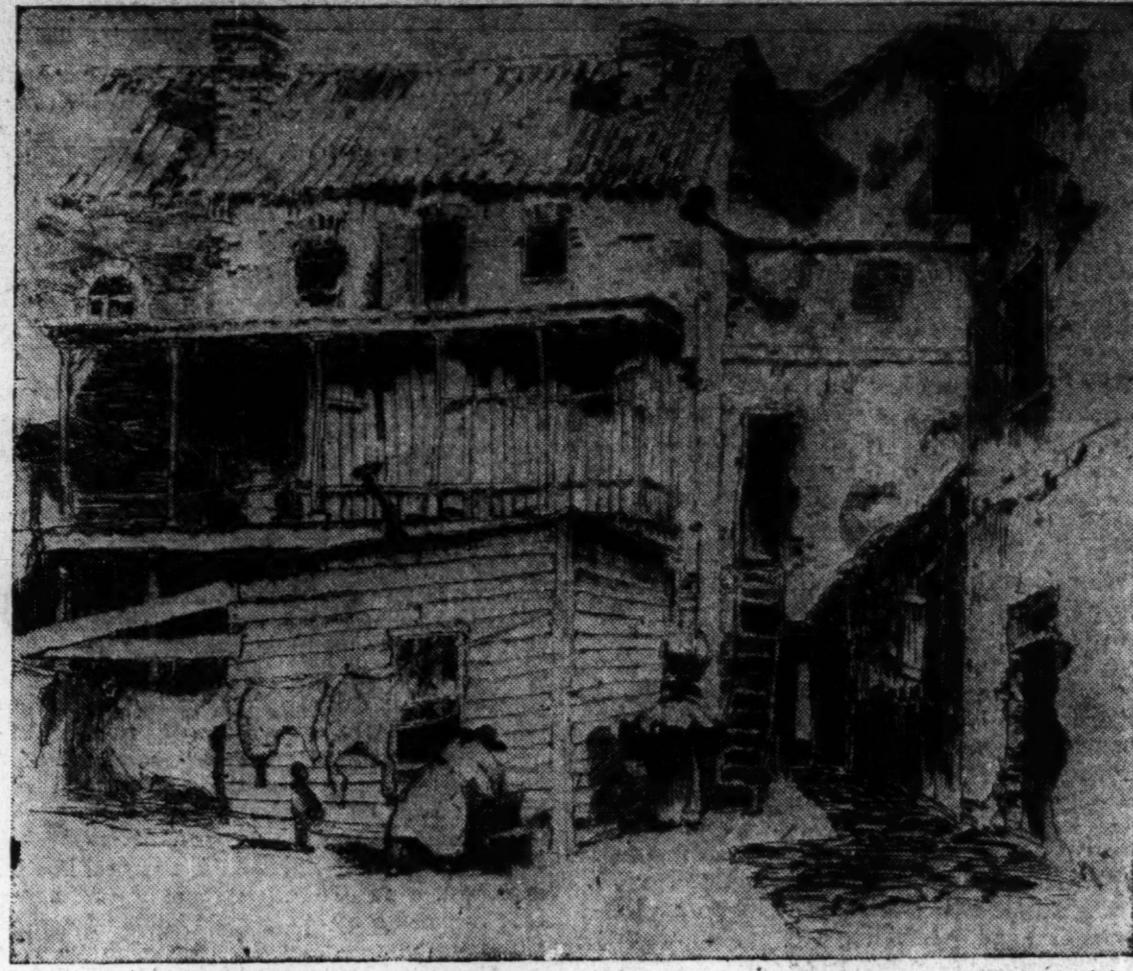
Good words cost nothing, and to us they are worth their price and no more. We will hear about the pretty ways of the chaffinch; we will listen to the bright accounts of the home-life of churchwardens, that maligned body of men, or of the unique high-jumping power of the domestic fowl; we like to hear what the workmen said when they came to fix a cow on the chimney-stack . . . But we will have nothing to the purpose. We will not be improved. We cannot abide a treatise, even though it concern the religious observances of the sea-serpent . . . Shoes and seals, and sealing-wax, said Lewis Carroll; to that sort of thing we can listen for ever. Well, not for ever; say, for a thousand words.—Gerald Bullett, in *The Outlook* (London).

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"Monday Morning," From the Etching by Alfred Hatty

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creative faculty, and that atmosphere a Pole could only attain at the sacrifice of exile. To the Western European two names represent the musical genius of Poland, Chopin and Padewski, both of whom were forced to seek in foreign lands that ambience of liberty and appreciation which fate denied them at home. But both took with them the memory of their native land and its sorrows, and that obsession colors all their work . . .

Chopin constantly drew inspiration, joyous as well as melancholy, from the deep well of national experience. The Polonoise and Mazurka, ancient Polish dances whose origin goes back to the sixteenth and fifteenth centuries, suggested some of his finest compositions. The outbreak of the revolution of 1831, found Chopin in Vienna. According to his biographer, Heneker, Chopin "thought a thousand times of renouncing his artistic ambitions and rushing to Poland to fight for his country. He did not do so and this indecision—it was not cowardice—in our gain. Chopin put his patriotism, his wrath and his heroism into his Polonoises. That is why we have them now."

The romantic poets, Mickiewicz, one of whose poems moved him to compose the "Ballades," and Slowacki, who was his friend and companion, exercised an enduring influence over Chopin. . . . To the people of the West his music offers, as it were, a synthesis of the Polish soul with all its passionate melancholy, its fervid imagination and its moods of recklessness and childlike gaiety. Yet how many, even among those who have an intelligent admiration for his music, realize that Chopin was a patriot before he was a musician? How many of those who listen to it with delight even know him for a Pole?

It is rather as a superlative pianist, and especially as an interpreter of Chopin's music, that Padewski has won fame for himself and his country. Through his long career he, too, has worked incessantly for Poland, devoting the bulk of his fortune to her service and to the succor of his less fortunate compatriots. Among other musicians who have earned celebrity in the concert halls of the world Wieniawski, Hoffman, Slonimski, Rubinstein, the Adamowiks and Mme. Landowska belong to Poland. So also does Mozzkowski, the orchestral conductor, whose sensational success in London a few years ago is fresh in the memory of all music lovers.

I regret that I had no opportunity of hearing while in Poland any of the operas of Moniuszko, who may be said to have created that form of musical art in Poland. Polish critics, however, put his work beside that of those operas, of which the most popular is called "Halika," as soon as they reach Western Europe. In the realm of song the name of Polish nightingales is legion. They are, however, all overshadowed by those of the brothers De Reszke, known and appreciated as great artists as well as singers all the world over.

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the theatrical repertory in Poland was practically limited to translations and imitations of French and Italian comedies. Slowacki was the father of the national drama. The plays of Fredro and Wyspianski, following in the footsteps of the romantics, constantly figure in "its programmes since the theatre, like the country itself, has been delivered from the rigid censorship instituted by its enemies. At the same time Polish audiences are eager to make acquaintances with the work of European dramatists of which they have been so long deprived. Here, as in Central Europe generally, there is a veritable cult for Shakespeare, and Poles have assured me that the translations of his plays into Polish are as good as the famous German translations. The Polish theatre keeps in touch moreover, with the developments of the modern drama in England and France, as well as in Germany. Quite recently a little theatre, very much on the lines of the "Théâtre du Vieux Colombier" in Paris and the Art Theatre in Moscow, has opened in Warsaw, where the work of young Polish playwrights is given a hearing.—Roy Devereux, in "Poland Reborn."

Poland's Great Artists

The chains which partitioned Poland wore, though they circumscribed the scope of the national genius in so many directions, had also the effect of driving it toward art as a channel of expression. This was especially true of music, though the fact that in this domain Poland has produced more interpretive than creative artists, may be traced to preoccupation with the problems of servitude and the possibility of release which has haunted every Pole during the past century. An atmosphere of freedom is essential to the development of the

LFRED HUTTY'S drawings and etchings of subjects found in the south, particularly in Charleston, have aroused much interest and comment during the past two years. One finds in this artist's work not only correct perspective and architectural expression but the much more rare qualities of artistic vision and feeling.

A recently completed etching, "Monday Morning," gives a charming glimpse of sunny courtyard in the rear of Charleston houses, with its occupants busy about their low tasks. The long gallery, broad chimneys and roofs of old Spanish tile are all characteristic of Charleston architecture. The frame "shack" and the narrow little stairway are additions made in recent times to meet the need of the hour, but they give added interest and quaintness to the picture.

In the etching one finds no hint of wavering. Each line is scratched with assurance and precise knowledge. The charm and sympathy shown in all his southern work are evidence of the love that Mr. Hatty feels for this part of America. His series of southern subjects at present include about 12 different plates, and together give a varied and comprehensive idea of this southern city.

New Joy in Old Beauty

We are changed by beauty, too. Never did I know what beauty could mean to me until one day in a field of blowing thistle-down. I had been beating about in the brush by the riverside, looking for berries, when I came upon a clearing, a circular patch like a fairy's ring. Upon the earth stood many thistle plants, thorny Puritans, stiff in prickly rectitude. Above them in a mild sky floated millions of the lovely souls of them. Light and exquisitely white, where purple blooms had died, millions of Ariels climbing up shafts of sunlight into Heaven, and then gently sliding down again. They rested on my eyelids, they caught in my hair, they glistened silver on the gray wool of my sweater. I did not touch one of them myself, and yet I have kept them all. . . . For, although I had known them all my life, it was as if I had never seen thistles before.

The reason for this new joy in old beauty was not far to seek. We had acquired some small measure of that hardness of body and clarity of mind that belong to the life we were living. We had cut ourselves loose from the multifarious cares of our ordinary lives and had given ourselves up to learning the ways of sun and wind and rain. Our senses had been quickened and made keen. Only a few things seemed important—food, rest, beauty, and worship. For the first time in my life since my childhood, I was able to receive the gift of the world's loveliness in the spirit in which it's given, to let beauty be a growth and a discipline.

It is something merely to perceive beauty. It is enough to balk vulgar irrelevance. Once upon a time I went for a drive with a woman who could not see it as actually existed before her eyes because her mind was full of stereotyped images of it as she had read it in books. We were driving around the top of a high hill, looking across a valley to mountains that were a perfectly honest rosy pink in the distance.

"Pink mountains!" I exclaimed. "Mountains are purple and hillside blue," she said solemnly, as if she were rebuking me for a minor lapse in taste. "And who ever heard of pink mountains, you funny woman?"

For her the lights and shadows had fallen in vain. The sunset had wasted time in being original. It might as well have copied yesterday's.

Yet it might have been otherwise if she could have lived out of doors for a month or two, sharing William Watson's "overflowing sun." She might have learned to pray for a soul beautiful as a fair hill under rose light. For the love of beauty, normally, begins out of doors. The race has been born into that growing and blowing beauty, and out of it; where the beauty of cities, of man's intellect, of spiritual prowess, changes from generation to generation. These are still new things in our ancient world.—Marguerite Wilkinson, in "The Dingbat of Arcady."

Green Umbrellas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My garden is a verdant place Of rippling greenery, Beloved by every butterfly. The haunt of every bee. And when upon its emerald bower The sun its glory flings, It scintillates with countless small, Frail, iridescent wings. Sometimes a sudden shower comes And fast the raindrops fall; These small aerial dancers mind Wet weather, not at all. But to the shelter of the thick Green foliage swiftly fly, And under leaf umbrellas thus Sit snugly, warm and dry.

Minna Irving.

Couture as Seen by a Pupil

To crown all, he rashly wrote a book, "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book!" All the art-world of Paris set up a howl, and its echoes still linger in the ateliers on either bank of the Seine. He retired to nurse his wrongs at Villiers-le-Bel. . . . What had the poor man done? He had written a slight sketch of his life, given an account of his method of painting, and dared to criticise, but perhaps without sufficient prudence, the works of other painters. If he had had more worldly wisdom he would have had his tongue.

The méthode Couture has been a by-word in the ateliers of Paris ever since. Not that it was not a good enough system in its way and as employed by him; but yet it was a difficult method to copy, especially when learned only from his book, and like a written constitution, the too exact formulation of ideas gave a chance for cavilers to find fault. To many, pain by rule, and not by inspiration, seemed absurd. His system was either misunderstood or misapplied, and certainly has never been successfully held to by any of his pupils. Pupils of other men have been allowed to follow in the footsteps of their masters without discredit, but those of Couture have been pursued relentlessly as long as any trace of the master's method has remained.

Why this should be I cannot say. Why bitumen used by Couture is any more sinful than when used by others I do not know, but so it is. His great aim was freshness and purity of color, which he sought to get by mixing or stirring the colors together as little as possible, and by placing on the canvas the exact tint as nearly as he could. To pain by rule, and not by inspiration, seemed absurd. His system was either misunderstood or misapplied, and certainly has never been successfully held to by any of his pupils. Pupils of other men have been allowed to follow in the footsteps of their masters without discredit, but those of Couture have been pursued relentlessly as long as any trace of the master's method has remained.

The great trouble with the méthode Couture was that, like the battle-axe of Cour de Lion, only the master could wield it. To get additional brilliancy, he liked to employ very long brushes that took up a great quantity of paint. This he applied in a single decisive touch with a peculiar movement of the hand, which none of us were ever able to imitate, and which left the paint all bristling and sparkling, like grass with the morning dew fresh upon it. He contended that when put on in this way and varnished, it would remain fresh forever, whereas the painting over and over resulted only in deadening the paint and turning it dark in time. Nevertheless, he was always ready, if a thing did not please him, either to scrape it out, or, when dry, to glaze it down and repaint it, but always trying as far as possible to retain the brilliant qualities of a first painting.

He did not invariably work in the same way, but his usual method was to put in the shadows with a very little bitumen and light red mixed with a drying medium, then load the lights, and by the time the shadows had become a little sticky from drying, drag the proper colors into them, which gave a more transparent quality than painting them in more solidly would have done.

In his drawing he insisted on style:

every line should express character,

and every line he ever drew was full

of it. His careful study of the antique had made him an idealist; he could not be a servile copyist. With a few telling strokes he would express the whole essence of an object dis-

Old Friends and New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT one rightly loves, one never loses, is axiomatic in Christian Science. Yet, the experience of separation from home ties and friends, and its attendant loneliness, is as old as the history of the human race. Job, sitting among the ashes and mourning over the loss of all that he had held dear, is typical of humanity's clinging to a false sense of existence, with its loves and friendships, and of suffering from the separations which ultimately result from a mistaken concept. The outcome of this narrative, however, points the encouraging lesson that learning and following the true way, through a better understanding of God, unfailingly results in renewed and multiplied blessings. Jesus the Christ taught the necessity of gaining the true sense of love and of friendship, when he said, "He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me." He also revealed divine Love's compensation, in the words, "There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting."

When, therefore, one thus understands that all he has ever truly loved is divine Love's reflection, and that this reflection is ever present and forever appearing in brighter aspects and lovelier clearness all along the mounting way, one is healed of any possible sense of loneliness, if perchance he be parted from old, familiar ties. One need not mourn because Love's beautiful reflections are not manifested today in precisely the way in which they blessed our yesterdays. Rather, should one be quickened to gratitude for all the sweet, new revelations of divine Love's ever-presence, and for the assurance that the love made manifest in the old real friendships can never be destroyed. Thus, does the understanding of Christian Science enfold the old friends and the new in bonds of spiritual nearness and certainty; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 204): "It is only by looking heavenward that mutual friendships such as ours can begin and never end. Over sea and over land, Christian Science unites its true followers in one Principle, divine Love, that sacred love and essence of Soul which makes them one in Christ."

The great lesson, indeed, that men need to learn is that divine Love is always at hand and manifesting itself; and that they must be willing to part with whatever obscures the spiritual perception of the real. Concerning the parting from the old, false sense of things, which must necessarily precede the acceptance and realization of the new and living truth, Mrs. Eddy tenderly counsels (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 341), "O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal: you gain all."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1922

EDITORIALS

HERR PROFESSOR TEUFELSDÖRCKH, who sought to explain so much that is perplexing in this world of ours by means of his "philosophy of clothes," gave his masterpiece to mankind almost half a century too soon. One can imagine the philosopher in that lofty tower, which Carlyle described, as contemplating with especial and curious interest the part which the mere material vestments of man are being made to play in creating a Kemal Pasha for the objurgation of humanity. While the smoke still rises from smoldering Smyrna, while the cries of his victims still ring in the ears of a horrified world, and the agencies of charity in every land are being besought for aid to undo at least in part his barbarous work, Mustapha Kemal is being set before the consciousness of mankind by a host of apologists as quite a normal, even an admirable, figure of a man.

"He is an accomplished man of the world," writes one admirer, "who addresses you in accomplished French, who wears an English hunting suit of tweed, and soft gray collar with gray tie . . . his fingers, instead of dripping blood, toy with a string of amber beads ending in a brown tassel."

The picture is not unpleasing. It harmonizes well with Admiral Chester's description of the Turk as a mild and gracious gentleman, whose word is better than most Christians' bonds, and whose domestic life is of a purity to which no mere Anglo-Saxon may hope to attain. But it clashes with certain other pictures with which of late the cable and the mails have made readers throughout the world familiar. We find it hard to see the quiet and courteous gentleman in English tweeds through the murk of blazing homes. If he has the manners of a cultivated European, what of the manners of the hosts of cut-throats and ruffians whom he let loose in Smyrna, and with whom he would now overwhelm Thrace?

The illusion that the Turkish nature in mass is to be judged from the personal characteristics of a few picked Moslems of the higher type is curiously prevalent. Because Enver Pasha happened to possess a veneer of European civilization there are those who would have the world forget that it was by his cold and calculated inhumanity that the Kurds were encouraged to blot out the Armenian people. "Oh, the Turk is a perfect gentleman," said, the other day, a man familiar with the ways of the Near East. "When he has any murdering to do he doesn't do it himself. He gets the Kurds to do it, and protects them while they are on the job." But the story of Smyrna indicates that, whatever may have been the alleged reluctance of the Turk in the past to ensanguine his own hands, he has vanquished his scruples since he came under the command of the quiet gentleman in English tweeds.

A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, seeking defense for the race that gave to the English vocabulary the word "assassin," and that for centuries has stood as the archetype of all that is lustful, cruel, and bloodthirsty, sets up this curious theory: The Greeks and other Christian peoples have at times been guilty of atrocities. Yet they profess allegiance to a teacher who said "Love your enemies." The Turks, on the contrary, are adjured by their Prophet to slay unbelievers without mercy. In so doing, with the picturesque additions of looting and rapine, they are but obeying what to them is a sacred command. How much better, therefore, are they than those Christians upon whom they are now wreaking their most religious wrath!

As a proposition in ethics we leave this to the consideration of our readers. But as a plain problem for civilization to grapple with, if it is to maintain its existence, there is nothing perplexing in it. A race which in the centuries since it fell under the domination of Islam has never contributed one thing to the art, literature, scientific advancement, industrial or mechanical progress, social or political welfare of the world, deserves little. If in addition it is pledged, by adherence to what it believes its loftiest spiritual leadership, to wage unending murderous war upon peoples of all other faiths, it is an international outlaw and should be treated as such. United Christendom has the power. Today, as ages ago, those who follow the Master may tread upon scorpions unharmed.

No veneer of virtue, no semblance of compliance with the easy and superficial good manners of the cosmopolitan Turk can conceal the true character of the beast. Back of Kemal in his English tweeds is Hassan with his hands on a Christian woman's throat and his scimitar red with the blood of innumerable helpless victims.

THE many thousands of Americans who play the ancient Scottish-Scandinavian game of golf will be surprised to learn that the Fordney-McCumber tariff law has imposed a duty on one of their essential materials—the sand that is scattered from a million tees. At the instigation of Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, whose efforts to maintain the prohibitory embargo on foreign dyes endeared him to the textile manufacturers and

weavers of the United States, sand is now taxed \$1 per ton for the protection of the infant industry of sand digging in New Jersey. So long as sand was on the free list there was grave danger that, under conditions that will make it difficult for steamships carrying American products to other lands to bring a return cargo of foreign goods, large quantities of cheap sand would be brought in as ballast. If this traffic in the earths of other countries

was unhampered, it is conceivable that large portions of Ireland or Scotland, for instance, might be transported to the western side of the Atlantic.

Senator Frelinghuysen quickly recognized the necessity of preventing the movement of foreign sand in a westerly direction, and as the result the center of gravitation will remain in Indianapolis, Ind., and the production of tee sand will continue to be a domestic industry. The United States Tariff Commission has not yet reported as to the difference in cost of producing sand in New Jersey and in other countries, and it may be found that the rate of duty is too low for the protection and encouragement of the surges that roll up the sand beaches along the New Jersey coast. If it is found that sand is being manufactured cheaper on the west coast of France, it will be necessary to appeal to President Harding, who, under the elastic-tariff provisions of the new law, is empowered to increase duties.

New Jersey is likely to be a closely-contested state at the coming election for Senator. The owners of sand deposits will naturally vote for Senator Frelinghuysen, but there are in the State a large number of people who live in houses, and as sand is an important building material the tenants who have been clamoring for cheaper homes and lower rents may incline to the view that a tax for the benefit of landowners is hardly a move in the right direction. There are also many golf clubs scattered from East Orange and Montclair to Atlantic City and Cape May. Just how much the duty on sand will increase the overhead of the average golfer is a question for some professorial authority on the incidence, repercussion and pyramiding of taxation. It may be discovered by efficiency experts that by swiping the ball a trifle high, less sand will be wasted!

THERE is a certain class of individuals constantly apprehensive that the unity of the British Empire is no longer firmly established, because Canada and the other constituent members of the Empire claim—and have always been granted willingly by the mother country—a political sovereignty of their own, as they grow toward political maturity. There are also those who advise that, to offset such a contingency, an artificial system should be constructed, such as an imperial cabinet, with definite overruling powers. On the other hand, there are those who feel that the course of wisdom calls for a strengthening of the foundations of the common structure to develop the intercourse among the members of the widespread Empire. Such a policy, they maintain, will enhance the sense of unity which the possession of a common heritage has built up, and even if this course should involve giving up certain theories of sovereignty, these latter may be given up without any fear of consequences. It is as a member of this last class that W. P. M. Kennedy, assistant professor of modern history in the University of Toronto, writes on Canada's national status in the September issue of the North American Review.

It was in 1867 that the Dominion of Canada was formed by the British North America Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, and immediately started on a course of unfoldment of her own inherent rights.

The World War was, of course, the great clarifying agent in connection with the relationships between Canada and the British Empire. The declaration of war involved Canada automatically, although Canada had no actual say in the matter. In other words, Great Britain was solely responsible for the declaration, and the declaration placed Canada in a state of war, whether she wished for it or not. Canadian citizens became legally the enemies of those nations against whom the Imperial Government began hostilities and the territory of Canada was immediately liable to possible invasion or attack.

As against this, however, Canadian individuality was most carefully safeguarded by Great Britain. No demand was made for men or money; no influence was brought to bear which would have imperiled the Dominion's autonomy or hurt her sensibilities. Great Britain, in fact, had nothing to do with the levying of Canada's troops, this problem remaining entirely and solely in the hands of the Canadian Government and Parliament from the very start, and being absolutely a voluntary act on the part of the Canadian people. From another standpoint, however, it was found that the war emphasized the necessity of closer association and co-operation, until in 1917 the Imperial War Council ruled that the great dominions were self-governing nations, which demanded continuous consultation in foreign affairs. Canada was thereafter the constitutional equal of Great Britain and carried on her diplomatic correspondence direct with the Premier of Great Britain and no longer through the Colonial Office.

The preamble to the Canadian Constitution reads that Canada is a dominion "under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and it must be remembered that in sentiment Canada is an integral part of the great British Empire. Great Britain recognizes that Canada has a distinct national structure and life. She has accepted the fullness of Canadian citizenship and has opened the inmost places of Imperial policy to Canadian statesmen. Yet within Canada, as the law of nations now stands, is not a sovereign state. The Imperial tie, however light it may be, exists as a tangible reality, which means that the constitutional dependence of Canada on the Imperial Government could be annulled only by an act of the Imperial Parliament and that the announcement of such a step, should it ever be taken, could only be made by Imperial and not by Federal legislation.

It has been urged that there is no real political unity where there is no final authority. To such a claim, the answer may be given, perhaps somewhat categorically, that the final unity of any state is to be found in the will of the people which determines the instruments of political power. Where there is underlying unity there is little danger of the parts which comprise the whole splitting asunder.

A PRACTICAL and sure way of overcoming a difficulty is to face it intelligently and to apply to its solution every known resource. That is the method which the American people have always followed when convinced that the emergency was critical. Lacking this conviction they have sometimes carelessly allowed matters to adjust themselves.

At the moment, if estimates of experts and agents of the Government, state and federal, are to be accepted at their face value, an emergency does exist because of the failure of the railroads to transport coal cargoes awaiting shipment and distribution. It has been shown that in the New England territory, for instance, receipts of coal from American mines are approximately 50 per cent of the normal seasonal total, and this at a time when usual stocks are entirely exhausted.

Now of course it is realized that railroad equipment is not in good condition. Added to the unusual strain of war-time uses, there was the neglect incident to the long strike of the shop crafts, which perhaps affected the carriers in the eastern sections of the United States more seriously than those elsewhere. But the reasonable supposition is that the strike could not possibly have lessened the efficiency of the carriers one-half, as is indicated by the volume of coal now being received in New England. But even if this decrease in efficiency is shown, it should be overcome by preference given to coal shipments. Coal cargoes should be given right of way until the possibility of a fuel shortage is obviated.

The Government official in charge of fuel distribution, Mr. Conrad E. Spens of Washington, realizing the importance of such action, has called upon all coal-carrying railroads to concentrate, during October, on a drive to hasten movements of coal from mines to consumers. He declares that existing transportation facilities are adequate to meet current needs, but not sufficient to permit the accumulation of reserve stocks. That admission concedes the existence of an emergency. Usual seasonal conditions in New England, as well as in many sections of the west, make the transportation of coal in mid-winter a difficult and sometimes impossible undertaking.

Establishing preferentials which would delay for a month, or even less, the shipment of certain classes of freight would, of course, be opposed by manufacturers and by agriculturists. But the emergency that exists is a fuel emergency, and the time to meet it is now. The production of coal is so rapidly approaching normal that in the West Virginia district, for instance, the price has fallen below the minimum proposed by federal and state authorities. Householders in New England, as well as manufacturers dependent upon coal for power, might willingly consent that the saving in initial cost indicated be offered as a bonus to be paid for prompt and continuous deliveries.

AN ARTIST has been telling us lately, through the interviewer, that the artist's work or bad in itself; the question is simply whether it is good or bad for him, whether it expresses him. Now this, carried out to its logical conclusions, might plunge us into something like the old philosophical discussions as to the absolute existence of beauty. But it is likely that nobody could be less inclined for such mental gymnastics than the artist who thus stated his idea of the standard of art. What he really meant he made more clear by his further explanation that the important point is whether the artist considers his own work good or bad.

It is one thing to say that artists are best qualified to judge upon matters of art, quite another to say that because any one artist asserts that his art is good, therefore it must be good. He can tell us a great deal about it that nobody else can, he can guide us to the source of its inspiration and give us the clue to the technical problems it tackles. But his simple assertion that the picture he paints or the bust he models is good does not make it good. Else, we might as well accept the infant genius' proud claim that the crude figure scratched on his slate is a masterpiece.

Expressionism has been used as the name for this latest movement, as Impressionism was for the rebellion of Monet, Manet, and their followers. But thus applied, Expressionism calls for special definition. All artists who are artists express themselves, that is their own individuality, in their art, or, if they do not, their art has no value. But the Expressionist goes further. He would express himself in his art for himself and for no one else—to this conclusion, and no other, the statement that his art must be good or bad for him brings us. No doubt the work of the old masters—of Rembrandt, Hals, Velasquez, Titian, Rubens—was good in their eyes, no doubt they found it in just what they intended to express. But it is good in our eyes, too; it expresses to us the beauty characteristic of each master individually. The modern master seeks to express a beauty of which he solely possesses the secret, a beauty in which he solely can rejoice, and he expects it to be acknowledged unquestioningly by everybody because it is beautiful—good—to him.

Probably, had the artist who gave us this explanation of the good and the bad in art realized the absurdity to which it would lead, he would have chosen his words with greater care. Art, like literature, is more vigorous for every sane protest against the conventions which, from time to time, threaten to stifle it. But everything depends upon the sanity of the protest. The childish horrors seen of late in German exhibitions may be good beyond compare in the eyes of the men who perpetrated them, but they are not therefore good in the eyes of the impartial artist and critic. Art runs more danger from freedom when abused than from convention, a truth useful to keep constantly in thought.

When a Coal Emergency Arises

Editorial Notes

In a recently-published article which William P. Baker, editor of The Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard, has written for his paper, describing his impressions of a breakfast visit with Mr. Lloyd George, is a clearly defined picture of the possibilities for good which might eventuate if America would give her moral support toward the solution of the European problems. Mr. Baker writes, in part:

He is under no misapprehensions whatever concerning the sentiment of the United States with respect to Europe, how enthusiasms have cooled, how the conviction that we had best let Europe alone has grown. But he feels sure that he could persuade the President and his Secretary of State, if he could meet with them, that America, without becoming "entangled" in European affairs, without becoming what so large a part of Europe wants us to become—the paymaster—could straighten out the Russian situation and could modify those differences on the Continent which are building toward new wars. . . . He feels that Great Britain and the United States working together could compose difficulties which have so far refused to yield to exclusively European treatment; and that if America were among those present he has no doubt whatever that England and America would work together.

Then Mr. Baker explains that the Premier "is still hopeful" that the United States will come to the support of England in this task. With this latter sentiment many Americans are fully in accord.

PICTURESQUE accounts in the English press relate how Governor Cox of Ohio went about sounding the man-in-the-street in Paris for his views on the League of Nations. Escorted by an interpreter, the former presidential candidate is reported to have strolled around the gardens of the Tuilleries in the cool of the evening, accosting the occupants of the benches in true Socratean style. Unlike the Greek philosopher, however, the governor, according to reports, did not leave the people he approached dissatisfied and convinced of their ignorance, but, on the contrary, quite pleased with the unexpected rencontre. It may be hoped that the governor had reason to be equally pleased with the results of his novel form of inquiry. Incidentally perhaps the French people will accept the incident as testimony that Americans in one way or another interest themselves seriously in the European situation, whatever may be said to the contrary.

THE PECKHAM VOCATIONAL SCHOOL, in Buffalo, N. Y., has certainly originated a novel project in enlisting the talents and labor of its students for the construction of its new schoolhouse. There is no doubt that Francis H. Wing, supervisor of industrial education, says is true, that if a boy feels he is planning and working on a school building which he himself will use, it inspires his imagination far more than any purely academic problem could ever do. Still, it is to be hoped that thoroughly efficient supervision will be instituted over the work planned and carried out by the boys, or it may be found, when the building is completed, that a similar state of affairs obtains as did once with a man who insisted on having his specifications followed exactly in the construction of his home, and when it was all finished he discovered he had forgotten the staircase.

THE fact that the telephone receiver which is in ordinary use constitutes only 2 per cent of the equipment necessary to give telephone service affords a striking example of the enormous amount of "underground" activities needed to supply the normal needs of the citizens today. From the moment of awaking in the morning until the last thing at night and even during his sleeping hours, countless servants are toiling for the comfort of the ordinary individual. The newspaper he reads, the clothes he wears, the meals he eats, the business he conducts, all represent thousands of untiring workers. It is just as well to recall this once in a while, as otherwise there is a tendency toward forgetfulness of a proper recognition of the countless benefits which fairly surround every individual in a highly civilized community.

IN THE present unsettled conditions in Greece mayhap a bill recently passed by the National Assembly of that country will not be carried into immediate effect. It is, however, pleasant to record that the action has been taken. The legislation referred to was the setting aside of a magnificent site on the slopes of Mt. Lycabettus for a building to house the Gennadius Library presented by Ioannes Gennadius to the American School of Classical Studies. The library, now in London, is said to have no equal in the world in literature illustrating Hellenic civilization, and its possession will place the American School in a commanding position among European learned bodies. It will, moreover, add another important link to those that already bind the United States to the Near East.

IT is no wonder that George Thomas Jones of San Jose, Cal., has gone bankrupt. When the court ruled against him in the matter of a little debt of \$100, which he had borrowed at 10 per cent interest, to be compounded monthly, it probably did not realize that even in twenty-five years as small a sum of money as \$100 mounts up quite rapidly on such an accounting, and when Jones started to pay he found that he was indebted to the extent of \$304,840,332,912,685.16. So he went bankrupt!

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES says the crow is not so black as he has been painted, judging by a report from New Jersey that a flock of crows saved a crop by eating the worms that were devouring acres of potatoes. This is not the first time that birds, beasts, and even individuals, with a bad name have belied their reputation.

THE SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD says that what interests the consumer is not the number of square miles that contain coal, but the number of square people who sell it. It might have been added that this itself depends on the number of "square dealers" who will transport it.